

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

March 14, 1923



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Redistribution May Involve Reduction in Number of Federal Rural Constituencies—Agricultural Committee Enquires into Value of British Cattle Market
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

WITH the exception of the introduction of the combines legislation, the most important work of the week was centred in the various committees that got well under way. Pius Michaud's resolution favoring Dominion and provincial co-operation in the fighting of forest fires secured ready assent. There was a more lengthy debate over Mr. Hocken's resolutions for the encouragement of Canadian magazines and periodicals, some taking the position that it was designed more to keep out American publications and advertisements than anything else. Mr. Evans' amendment to reduce the duty on materials entering such publications was defeated.

Agricultural Enquiry

Chief interest was manifested in the sittings of the special committee enquiring into agricultural conditions, which has very wide powers. As expected, Mr. McMasters is chairman, and a good one he is. The conditions attending the removal of the British embargo on Canadian cattle, and the outlook for business as a result, was the first matter of importance taken up, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Grisdale and Livestock Commissioner Arkell being the witnesses.

Both of them were very hopeful of the trade that would follow, Dr. Grisdale saying that reports from steamship interests and from the trade in the United Kingdom being very confident. It was difficult to make an accurate estimate of the number of animals that would be shipped, for figures ran all the way from 100,000 to 1,000,000 head, some English buyers apparently having extravagant ideas as to the number of probable arrivals. Certainly a number of ports in Britain were making ready to receive cattle, and at least four would be ready when shipments began in the spring.

Mr. Sales, whose experience in the business entitles him to speak with authority, endeavored to draw from the witnesses figures showing the cost of shipping cattle from the prairie provinces. Dr. Grisdale expressed the opinion that the charge on an 1,100-pound steer shipped from Winnipeg to Liverpool would run between \$45 and \$50. Mr. Sales thought that nearly another \$10 would have to be added on shipments from mid-Saskatchewan points, and as the animal in question would not bring more than \$110, he expressed the opinion that there would not be much profit in the business at that rate. Mr. Sales further thought that there was more money in cattle sold at \$40 some years ago than there was at \$60 now. Mr. Arkell put the overhead on an 1,100-pound steer shipped to Liverpool from the following places, as follows: Toronto, \$35; Winnipeg, \$43; Calgary, \$45.

Cattle Feeding

During the latter's testimony he happened to remark that many more farmers were feeding cattle this winter than had been the case for some time, and he added humorously that some western farmers who had made a practice of going to California to spend the winter had found the experience of feeding cattle quite to their liking. Mr.

Sales took note of this, and after Mr. Arkell had got through, remarked, "I have heard a great deal about such people, but I have never seen them." He then asked Mr. Arkell, "How many men do you actually know who have wintered in California? Can you mention one?" Mr. Arkell replied that in the Saskatoon exhibition offices he had met a farmer who had been in the habit of going to California, but who had changed to feeding cattle at home. Mr. Arkell seemed to be confident that there would be quite an increase in the number of cattle shipped out, and pointed out that the new outlet would in any event tend generally to better prices. On the whole the testimony inclined

one to the opinion that farmers in Eastern Canada had more to hope for through the removal of the embargo than had those in the West.

The testimony of the British Columbia fruit men on the difficulties encountered in doing business, and on the proposed co-operative marketing scheme through which they expect to improve conditions very materially, was also interesting, especially because of the fact that it is from them that the prairies must chiefly buy their fruit.

A Malodorous Name

The first business of account done by the committee on banking and commerce was the consideration of the bill to incorporate La Banque Des Cultivateurs, or Farmers' Bank. Mr. Fielding objected to the name, Farmers' Bank, as it was in bad odor through the failure several years ago of the Farmers' Bank in Ontario. At his suggestion the incorporators agreed to change the name to La Banque Rurale. Mr. Fielding did not want a name that might be used to

entice the farmers into buying stock, but that the bank should be primarily for the accommodation of farmers.

During the debate on the militia estimates an attempt was made, through an amendment introduced by Roch Lanctot, to reduce the amount asked. Though it received some support, it failed to carry. A discussion on the sales tax, introduced by Mr. Stevens, dealt chiefly with some of its technical features, but gave little promise of worth-while reductions.

Redistribution Problems

Redistribution is the subject of chief concern in parliament just now, though not very much is heard of it, because of the fact that discussion is confined to the committee. It is quite evident, however, that redistribution is much more of a problem than it was in 1914. It is true that not nearly as many seats are to be added now, as was the case then, but during the last decade population shifted a great deal more than during the preceding one. It is this movement from the rural districts to the cities that has caused the problem.

In the West a solution will be found much more easily than in Ontario. In Alberta the problem centres around Calgary and Edmonton. The north will probably get two rural seats, while in the centre a new seat will be marked out. In Saskatchewan the boundaries of many of the present ridings will be much cut, through the necessity of providing five new ones. In Manitoba the increase in the number of seats for Winnipeg has to be settled. In Ontario population has shifted from the rural districts to the cities and towns much more so than in any of the other provinces. The Conservatives, realizing their greater strength in the cities, are desirous of securing a recognition as strict as possible of the principle of representation by population. It is quite evident that four or five rural ridings will have to go. In Quebec the growth of population in the north and on the Island of Montreal will undoubtedly eliminate some of the rural ridings that have fallen behind in the race, chief of which is Brome.

The Nova Scotia members are urging strongly the desirability of an amendment to the British North American Act that will reduce their loss one seat and that for the future will give them fixed representation. There is much to be said for their contention, for Nova Scotia has not lost population during the last ten years, its loss in representation being due solely to the fact that its increase in population has not been equal to that of Quebec.

Mr. Shaw Makes Denial

On Friday afternoon Mr. Shaw, of Calgary, spoke on a question of privilege, as follows: "I desire to rise to a question of privilege. An article appeared in The Grain Growers' Guide under the heading of Our Ottawa Letter, apparently from the Ottawa correspondent, under the date of February 14, last, in which the following reference was made to myself: 'The 14 Progressives who voted against the Shaw amendment did so because not only was it, in their opinion, superfluous, but they, for the most part, thought that it was presented somewhat as a result of an understanding with the Conservatives, who refrained from submitting a motion. Reports had been going the round to the effect that there was an understanding in this direction.' I want to say that there was not the

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\$100.00 for Readers' Opinions

ROBBIE BURNS, the Scottish bard, unconsciously enunciated the prayer of all editors when he composed the lines,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as others see us."

We want to pay you to be our looking glass. When we get commendation for articles of a certain character we take that to be the best sign that we are on the right track in pursuing the interest of our readers.

All of us know in a vague way that farming in the West is in a transition stage. Some old practices are not now profitable, and it is doubtful if they ever will be again. What changes lie ahead and just how fast they will be adopted no one can predict. The function of an agricultural paper is to stimulate thought and present ideas and information gleaned from many sources to be sifted out in practice. All ideas have not the same value. Some ideas are of no value whatever when transplanted from another field. Some ideas only the reader can value properly.

For instance when the idea of trench silos was new, The Guide printed everything that we could find in support of it. It was a long time before we received a sign from practical farmers that we had made no mistake. Then interest began to be shown in the form of letters like this:

"About a year ago you published an issue which dealt entirely with corn, sunflowers and silos, which we enjoyed very much.

"When we homesteaded we brought a lot of stock with us but were never able to raise sufficient feed in order to keep them in good shape. In 1920 and 1921 we put in some corn, but had no machinery to handle the crop, therefore it was about impossible to handle. We decided not to try it any more. After reading the paper above referred to, we made up our minds to try sunflowers and get the necessary machinery which we did and we are too pleased that we followed that course.

"We are the only ones for a radius of fifty miles who have a silo of any kind. People are coming from far and near to look at the equipment and are amazed at the results. Would you care to publish a testimonial and pictures

in your paper? It might induce others to do what we did and receive the benefits of silage."—G. and J. Rageth, Kuest, Sask.

A letter like that enables us to find out what practical value such an idea has to our readers.

Chance for Women, Too

Similarly in the business of promoting better homes, it is a good thing for a paper to know that it is keeping up to and not outrunning the needs of its readers, to know that it is accomplishing something in the way of raising the general level of culture and adding to the material well-being of those responsible for the sweetness and cheer of the homes into which The Guide goes.

We are not asking for opinions on articles of a political or economic nature because other means exist for testing their general acceptance. Neither are we asking you what you found to be the most interesting article, although we would be glad to know that too. But what we want to get is an expression of opinion from the men and women who read The Guide as to the article or articles that were of most practical value to them in their day-to-day work on the farm or in the home, or that added to the home surroundings, or in some other way contributed to their well-being.

The answers will not be judged according to their literary merit. Probably none, or at most only a few of them will ever be reprinted in The Guide, so we do not care about mistakes in spelling or grammar. This provision has been made to enable people to come in from whom we all have something to learn and who would be barred by a contest which calls for fluent writing. The prize money has also been divided in such a way as to increase the chances of all competitors getting into the prize money instead of giving it all to a few.

Letters must be in our hands on Monday, April 16. Write on one side of the page only. No limit is being placed on length although it should be possible to get everything that is required into 500 words. Take time to think this over. You have at least three weeks to turn it over in your mind.

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TOTAL IMMERSION
—simple to operate—
cannot get out of order
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Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Muskmelons



The way that melons grow on Mr.
Pugh's garden at Charleswood, Man.

The editor got intimate with the in-
side of several of them and offers his
solemn assurance that Mr. Pugh has
not been over-optimistic in his re-
marks in the accompanying article
about the quality of the melons which
it is possible to grow in the West.

THE growing of the most delicious muskmelons, the flavor of which is unsurpassed by any brought in from the south or east is possible on any farm or garden in the western prairies most years. While a rich, warm, sandy soil is preferred, they will also do well on heavy soils.

In 1921, we picked about 1,000 muskmelons of Early Nutmeg and Early Hackensack varieties, and 50 water melons, early Klondyke variety, and the watermelons were such that would make a Southern Darky crack a smile from ear to ear, while getting on the outside of them. They had a sweetness of flavor superior to any I have ever tasted of the imported melons.

The plan we followed in that year was to dig holes 2 feet by 2 feet by 1 foot deep, and in the centre we dug another hole 1 foot by 1 foot by 1 foot deep. We tramped in fresh manure up to within six inches of the top, then we put about six inches of rotten manure, and on top of this we put two inches of soil and planted five or six seeds in the centre of the plot. These seeds were covered with open end boxes. Soap boxes with top and bottom knocked out will do fine. White cotton was used as covers; cotton is preferable to glass, as it is cheaper, does not break and allows the rain to water the plants. It gives them more air and produces stronger, healthier plants.

This makes a miniature hot-bed for each hill and allows the plants to remain in their original beds, as melons very seldom transplant with success. Form the earth around the 2 feet by 2 feet bed in the shape of a saucer to catch the rains as the hot-bed will require an abundance of moisture. Even Montreal melons can be grown in this way.

In 1922 I planted seed in the open about the end of May, and by covering them with old canvas awnings in the fall we had delicious fruit in September and early October, the flavor of which even the editors of The Guide pronounced the finest they had ever tasted.

We had more melons in 1921 and they were also much earlier. We found a ready sale for them at from \$1.00 to \$2.40 per dozen, wholesale. One restaurant manager pronounced their flavor as having the Ontario melons "beat a mile." This was substantiated by every one who tasted them. The thoughts of them even now makes ones mouth water.

Our long days and short nights give us a very rapid growth, which makes it possible to produce many delicious vegetables and fruits in our gardens which even the old timer did not consider possible. New varieties and new

cultural methods will enable us to enjoy many delicacies which we never even dreamt of heretofore. Just invest a few cents for seeds and spend a little energy in making a melon hot-bed and you will find it the most satisfactory investment you ever made.—F. Pugh.

Germination Table

Time required to germinate the most widely-known garden vegetables:

	Days
Bean	5 - 10
Beet	7 - 10
Cabbage	5 - 10
Carrot	12 - 18
Cauliflower	5 - 10
Celery	10 - 20
Corn	5 - 8
Cucumber	6 - 10
Lettuce	6 - 8
Onion	7 - 10
Pea	6 - 10
Parsnip	10 - 20
Pepper	9 - 14
Radish	3 - 6
Salsify	7 - 12
Tomato	6 - 12
Turnip	4 - 8

Sweet Pea Culture

In taking a subject such as this, one is covering a wide and diversified scope.

In the culture of sweet peas we have to be guided a good deal by the conditions under which we are working, principally that of soil, where one method might be successful, another might be a total failure. The Sweet Pea being of the legume family is a gross feeder and conditions on the deep black loams of the western prairies would not require the same treatment as the heavy clay soil of the vicinity of Winnipeg.

In the district where I have successfully raised sweet peas for the past 15 years, the soil is composed of a deep black, partially sandy loam with a heavy clay subsoil, and the methods I follow are not as laborious as they would need to be to achieve the same results on heavier clay land.

I usually double spit my trenches two feet wide, working in about four large pails of well-rotted manure to a 30-foot row, any good rotten manure will do, but I usually use poultry manure saved up through the winter. The trenches are left level on top, then a line is laid along the centre and the seed spitted in with a small stick each side of the line, making a double row; the ground is then raked over and gently packed. I have permanent end posts and the inside ones are removed each spring for cultivation; up to the time that the plants show their feelers I cultivate continuously. I might say that the seeds are placed not closer than six inches apart in the rows and the

same between the rows. When the feelers begin to show I place the supporters, which, in my case, is a double row of poultry netting of two-inch mesh five feet high, the plants growing between. For a time it will be necessary to watch the plants, as they will be throwing their stools along the ground and that will mean training them inside the netting, but once started they are not much trouble. My plants attain a height of from six to eight feet every year under this method.

Now, in the heavier land I would recommend the following for preparing the ground: Lay out the trenches as already stated, but take out one spit laying it outside the trench, then spread about six to eight pails on the trench, taking a 30-foot row as example, and dig in deeply then again spread about the same amount on top of this, fill in the first spit and level off as already stated for loam soil and proceed the same with the seed.

The Sweet Pea is one of the most popular, beautiful and most neglected of all garden flowers. Go into nine-tenths of the gardens of the province and you will find them growing up walls, trellises, in front of buildings and so forth, struggling for an existence. These are the very worst places you can select. When a farmer wishes to secure the best results, he selects the best land he can for his wheat, for he knows if he does not he will court failure. It is a habit for some farmers to sow their crop and then relegate their potatoes to a piece of dirty land discarded by them for grain. What is the result? A weedy, unsightly plot, with the potatoes starved out of existence and a small crop is the result, especially if, as is the case in a great many instances, only a cursory cultivation is given them. If good crops are required, good land must be selected, and this applies just as much to sweet peas. In the first place select a plot in the open away from all fences, hedges, buildings, etc., and plant the rows running north and south.

In selecting varieties do so with as great degree of varieties of distinct colors as possible, and in planting have as great a distinction of colors following one another. Watch the varieties and note the ones that do the best, and also the failures, so that failures will not occur. It is rather a hard matter to recommend varieties as I usually have from 60 to 80 varieties. I try out all the novelties brought out by the English growers and the improvements each year are very noticeable.

VITAI LAMPADA

(The Torch of Life)

By Sir Henry Newbolt

There's a breathless hush in the close to
night—

Ten to make and the match to win—
A bumping pitch and a blinding light,
An hour to play and the last man in
And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat
Or the selfish hope of a season's fame,
But his captain's hand on his shoulder
smote—
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"

The sand of the desert is sodden red—
Red with the red of a square that broke—
The Gatling's jammed and the colonel dead
And the regiment blind with dust and
smoke.

The river of death has brimmed his banks
And England's far, and honor a name,
But the voice of a schoolboy rallies the ranks
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"

This is the word that year by year,
While in her place the school is set
Every one of her sons must hear,
And none that hears it dare forget.
This they all of a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch in flame
And falling fling to the host behind—
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"



Bees and sweet clover go well together.
Geo. Moss, Souris, Man., keeps part of his
"diary" right at the edge of the sweet
clover field.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 14, 1923

A Challenging Reply

The reply of the Council of Federated Rural Credit Societies of Manitoba to the Jackman-Collyer report, which we publish in full in this issue of The Guide, is a document which commends attention. The council not only expresses a lack of confidence in the commission which investigated the condition of the rural credit societies but presents an ably critical review of the report, directly traversing many of the statements it contains and challenging the conclusions. They comment upon the admittedly incomplete character of the report, and state that "in no case were borrowers interviewed" or the assets of the societies examined. They contend, contrary to the allegations contained in the report, that supervision is more thorough and effective today than in the past; they deny that prior to 1920 the banks were by law to be the sole source of the funds of the societies, or that when the banks supplied the funds they also exercised supervision over the individual borrower. They challenge the statement in the report that security has become a subordinate consideration in the granting of loans by the societies, and place in contrast an extract from a communication from Professor Jackman to the supervisor of the system, in which it is stated that the feature of security "has not been lost sight of" in the operations of the societies. In reply to the suggestion in the report with regard to the borrowings of directors, the council states that "the directors had larger loans than others because they were the largest farmers in the districts, required larger advances, had better security and possessed the confidence of their fellow directors." The council expresses the belief that when all the economic circumstances are taken into consideration, the condition of the societies is not such as to create alarm, and that 100 per cent. of the loan will be recovered. They express the conviction that the rural credit societies have been of inestimable value to the farmer and they ask that, before any change in the system is made, "an accurate and thorough investigation be made into all loans and into all conditions, comparing the rural credit loans with other loans." Such an investigation, they affirm, will establish that the rural credit system and its loans are in good shape and that its work has fulfilled its promises in a way which is a credit to the province, the societies and the directors.

The reply is a plain, straightforward challenge to the report of the commission. Both deal with questions of fact which, boiled down, mean, on the part of the report, that there has been mismanagement of the societies and that their affairs are in bad shape, and on the part of the reply, that there has been no mismanagement, that in view of all the circumstances the societies are in good shape and that practically all the loans will be fully repaid. Two contradictory statements of fact cannot both be correct and for the sake of the whole principle of rural credits, which undoubtedly has the support of the people of the province, the truth should be ascertained. The principle of rural credits is thoroughly sound, and it is gratifying to The Guide, which advocated the system long before it was established, to read in the reply of the council of the spirit which animates the societies in their work, of the helping hand they extend to the farmers who are in distress, and of their incalculable value in fostering, stimulating and encouraging the principles of co-operation. But is that not all the more reason for seek-

ing jealously to guard their reputation? The Jackman-Collyer report has been quoted throughout the length and breadth of the land, and it is impossible to estimate the influence it may have had on the whole movement in favor of rural credits. There is nothing to fear from the truth, because the principle of the system is fundamentally sound and the council make a perfectly reasonable, indeed an imperatively reasonable request, when they ask that before any change is made in the system there should be "an accurate and thorough investigation" into the operations of the societies.

Wheat Board Legislation

On another page of this issue of The Guide will be found the replies of the executives of the farmers' associations of the three prairie provinces to Premier Bracken's letter stating the conditions which he laid down on January 12, at the annual convention of the U.F.M. at Brandon, upon which he would recommend to the Manitoba government the introduction of wheat board legislation.

The third condition laid down by Mr. Bracken stipulated that the governments of the prairie provinces and the provincial farmers' organizations were to "express their desire to co-operate in an endeavor to develop a purely co-operative, non-profit, non-compulsory organization to handle subsequent crops." Mr. Bracken asked to be advised as to the attitude of each of the provincial associations toward that stipulation. The replies show that the executives of all three organizations are ready to undertake in joint conference the task outlined by Premier Bracken.

In the Manitoba legislature last week Premier Bracken definitely announced that legislation would be introduced similar to that passed by Saskatchewan and Alberta last year, for the establishment of a compulsory wheat board for the handling of the 1923 crop. It may therefore be inferred that he is satisfied with the situation regarding all three of his conditions, and as he states in his letter to the organizations that his conditions have been approved by the supporters of the government in the legislature, the passage of the wheat board measure is assured. It is understood that the conference of the organizations and the provincial governments will take place as soon as possible after the closing of the present sessions of the provincial legislatures.

Prospects for P.R.

With only 42 members present when the vote was taken, the Ontario legislature on February 26, by a majority which included two-thirds of the U.F.O. members, all of the Liberals and all of the Conservatives but one, rejected a bill introduced by K. K. Homuth, U.F.O. member for Waterloo North, to give municipalities the option of using the system of proportional representation in their elections. Premier Drury with four of his cabinet voted for the bill, supported by only five private members on their own side of the House.

The desertion of their platform by a large section of the U.F.O. members has created a somewhat embarrassing situation for the Drury government, which is favorable to a measure of electoral reform with either P.R. or the alternative vote, or both, in an experimental way. On this situation the Farmers' Sun, official organ of the U.F.O., has the following comment:

The Homuth bill was a private measure and the government supporters were free to vote as

they saw fit, but the fact that a majority of the rank and file stood up with the Liberals and Conservatives to condemn the principle involved in the proposed government bills is one that the premier cannot ignore, however much he and his cabinet colleagues favor the new electoral method. As it is, Mr. Drury apparently has no alternative but to beat a graceful retreat and await a more favorable opportunity.

Some of the opponents of the bill differentiated between the system of P.R. as applied to municipalities and to general elections, but Andrew Hicks, government whip, made no such distinction the basis of his opposition. He admitted that P.R. was in the U.F.O. platform, but, he said, "things are in platforms, but it doesn't say the day or hour these things shall come to pass nor that parties do not reserve to themselves the right to change their platforms from time to time. This bill is directly in opposition to the wishes of the people I represent. I intend to use my vote and influence to kill it right here."

A week later Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, announced in the legislature that the government was in favor of the principle of P.R., that at the next session a new election act would be brought down and, in his opinion, that would be a good time to set up a speaker's conference to go into the question of the adoption of proportional representation. The U.F.A. has had considerable experience with the P.R. system. It has used it for years in the election of the executive of the association and the recent annual convention refused to change the system. It is perhaps safe to infer that Premier Greenfield will have smoother sailing with regard to this reform than Premier Drury has had and is apparently likely to have.

Taxes on Knowledge

When the printing press was first introduced, authority looked upon the innovation as a particularly dangerous one and the state placed printing under severe and rigid regulations, the penalty for violation of which was in accordance with the drastic forms of punishment that were considered necessary five hundred years ago for the preservation of law and order in the state. As more liberal opinions prevailed the regulations were modified until they took the form of what has become known as "taxes on knowledge."

The debate which took place in the House of Commons last week on a motion of H. C. Hocken, Conservative member for West Toronto, that "it is desirable that measures should be adopted to encourage the publication of Canadian magazines and periodicals," shows that there are still people who believe that authority ought to interfere to prevent the circulation of what the said authority believes to be pernicious ideas. Mr. Hocken favored the imposition of a tax of 15 cents a pound on the advertising sections of American magazines and on those which carry little advertising a tax of 10 cents on the whole weight of the magazine or periodical. Mr. Meighen and a number of other speakers agreed, and special emphasis was laid upon literature which contained "anti-Canadian" or "anti-British" opinions, and also upon literature which the speakers claimed to be demoralizing.

John Evans, Progressive member for Saskatoon, moved in amendment the addition of the words, "by placing on the free list all materials used in the production of Canadian magazines and newspapers." The amendment was declared lost and the original motion carried. There would perhaps have

been no opposition to the motion as it stood but Mr. Hocken made it clear that what he meant by his resolution was censorship and a tax upon foreign magazines. He wanted, in fact, to extend the policy of tariff protection to include Canadian magazines and periodicals. The resolution received considerable support just because it expressed an opinion with which no one disagrees and because it did not say just how Canadian literature was to be encouraged.

The amendment of Mr. Evans' was in accordance with the whole trend of modern opinion on this subject. In spite of all the tariffs in the world no nation attempts to live in economic isolation because it cannot so live and progress. Never has it been brought home more forcibly to the human mind than it is at the present time that not even in the political sphere can nations live exclusively unto themselves. What is true in these spheres applies with irresistible force in the sphere of the intellect. The nation that tried to subsist intellectually on its own cloistered resources would speedily sink into abject intellectual poverty. There should be no barriers to the interchange of ideas and no man has the right to constitute himself the warden of his neighbor's mind. The printing press of Canada is hindered and hampered by taxes. Mr. Evans told the House that he had a letter from the Canadian National Newspaper and Periodical Association in which they state that Canadian magazine publishers have to pay from 25 to 40 per cent. more for their material than United States publishers. Remove these handicaps and let inherent virtue be the exalting force of Canadian literature, as indeed it must be, whether protected or not.

The French Trade Treaty

Against the old world diplomats, it has been said, those of the new world make a poor showing. The saying seems to be fairly well exemplified in the trade convention arranged between Canada and France, and

the convention also shows the tangles into which nations get in their endeavors to get over tariff walls. According to Mr. Fielding, who negotiated the agreement, there will be under the agreement a reduction of duties amounting to about \$850,000, but France does not get all that benefit. Whatever conditions are granted to France under the agreement must also be extended to the nations enjoying "most favored nation" treatment with Canada, and consequently the advantages secured by France in this agreement are automatically extended to Argentina, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela and Italy. France is committed to no such extensive concession; she is not obliged to give favors under this treaty to any other nation but Canada. She gives special treatment of a kind to Canadian manufactured goods and what we give in return we also give to the nine nations mentioned.

The farmers of Western Canada will look a long time at this treaty without finding in it a single thing to their advantage. On wheat, oats, barley and most farm products Canada gets the advantage of France's minimum tariff, which looks and sounds good, until the joker is discovered. The minimum tariff on these particular goods is the maximum tariff, that is, there is only one rate and that the highest, and that is what Canada gets. That might not be so bad if the farmers stood to get something which they need at a cheaper rate through this agreement. Now look at the articles from France on which under this treaty there is a reduction of duties: Perfume; tooth powders; perfumed preparations for the hair, mouth or skin; embroideries; lace; silks; ribbons; artificial feathers, flowers, grains and leaves; sweetened biscuits, candy and confectionery; brandy; champagne; wines; Turkish rugs; statues and statuettes; precious stones and imitations, and so on. While the farmer is worried to death with the cost of the things he needs in his daily life, he is supposed to

wax enthusiastic over tariff reductions on silks and lace, perfumes and toilet preparations, biscuit and candy, champagne and Turkish rugs.

Mr. Fielding stated that as France was a large manufacturer of articles of luxury it was impossible to negotiate a trade agreement with her without giving tariff reductions on articles of luxury. That is no doubt true, but a country which desires to export articles of luxury might be expected to give special advantages to the principal products of the country with which it enters into a trade convention. France has made no such concessions to Canada. Some years ago she gave a special concession to the United States, and Mr. Fielding's efforts seem to have been concentrated on getting as good terms for Canadian manufactured goods as the United States enjoyed. He even agreed that France might give better trade terms to her border states than to Canada. Meanwhile under this treaty the government stands to lose \$850,000 of a revenue almost wholly derived from articles of luxury. It will be interesting to notice how Mr. Fielding proposes to fill this gap.

On another page of this issue we are offering \$100 in prizes to our readers for letters which will give us their views of the practical value of articles that have appeared in The Guide during the past year. We are hoping for the views of a large number of our readers upon this subject.

Every now and then some reader of The Guide sends in to us a circular he has received which paints in glowing colors the enormous profits to be derived from investment in German marks, and we are asked to say if there is anything in it. A news story from New York furnishes the best answer we know of. The story says: Fritz Schneider asked the police for a license to sell German marks. "Why don't you go to the license bureau?" he was asked. "I did, but they told me to come here and get a junk license."



The Franco-Canadian Trade Treaty - Nothing in it for the Farmer

Evangelists of Civilization

THERE are living in or near Winnipeg several women whose great length of years has not dimmed the cheerfulness of spirit that shines through their bodily fragility, or lessened their brightness of mind, or dulled their memories, which go back to the time when Red River was a small settlement isolated in mid-continent, like a little island in mid-ocean—a settlement far out of the world and accessible in its remoteness only by long and arduous journeyings through wild regions. The members of the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg are planning to preserve in a book the recollections of these survivors from a vanished era of Western Canadian history, when the only records written across the prairies of activities, other than those of the changing seasons, year after year, were the buffalo trails. As late as only half a century ago there was but one place between the Great Lakes and the Rockies where settlement had passed beyond the stage of the clustering of a few hunters' families about a trading post, and that was known as Red River. The ninetieth birthday of the oldest of the last remaining women of the old Red River time, Mrs. William Cowan, was in July last. The present writer had the honor and the pleasure of visiting Mrs. Cowan on that notable occasion, with her cousin, Sheriff Inkster, of Winnipeg, who has been sheriff since 1876, and is still straight, active and alert, but no more so than Mrs. Cowan, who is twelve years older than he is. Many times the present writer has heard Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Robert Tait, and other no less gently vivacious and venerable survivors from the old time, chat of their experiences and tell what the lives of women were here on the banks of the Red in the middle decades of the last century.

Orkney Girl and Marie Lagimodiere

Those were decades of primitive simplicity, Arcadian peace and plenty, comfort and warm hospitality, an almost idyllic era, as all the records and traditions show. Vastly different were the conditions when the first white women arrived on the banks of the Red. It was in the first decade of the nineteenth century that the first white woman set foot in what is now Western Canada. Neither her name nor the year of her arrival is known. All that is known of her is that she was a young Orkney woman, who came out to York Factory disguised as a boy on one of the Hudson's Bay Company's ships. She came to the banks of the Red River only a few months before the arrival here of a young woman from Quebec, who accompanied her husband, travelling from Montreal with a brigade of canoes and arriving at the junction of the Red and the Assiniboine in the summer of 1807. Her husband's name was Jean Baptiste Lagimodiere. Her own maiden name was Marie Anne Gaboury, the daughter of Charles Gaboury, a farmer of Maskinonge, below Three Rivers on the St. Lawrence, and Marie Tessier, his wife. Marie Anne was born on November 6, 1782. The remarkable story of her adventurous life was written first by Abbe Dugas and read before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba in the early 80's. That narrative by Abbe Dugas was in French; the title of it, translated, was, *The First Canadian Woman in the Northwest*. For years it was believed that Madam Lagimodiere was the first white woman in the West until Dr. Charles N. Bell, F.R.G.S., who came to Winnipeg himself with the Red River expedition under Colonel Wolseley in 1870, and has always been a devoted and indefatigable worker in the field of early Western Canadian history, found mention of the Orkney girl in the *Journal of Alexander Henry*, the trader and explorer, which he found in manuscript at Ottawa. It has since been published. The Orkney girl is mentioned in Henry's *Journal* under date December

The Story of the First Two White Women Who Came to Western Canada---By W. J. Healy, Provincial Librarian of Manitoba

15, 1807. She was on this side of the Atlantic only a few years; she then went home to Scotland.

From Montreal to the Red by Canoe

When Marie Anne Gaboury was in her 25th year, having never been outside her native village in Quebec, there returned to that village to visit his family a young man named Jean Baptiste Lagimodiere, a romantic figure in the eyes of the villagers, for he had been five years in the wilderness of the Northwest with the fur traders, and could tell of the buffalo hunting on the prairies, of the Indians in those far regions and of the wild, adventurous life led by the men in the fur trade. There were many parties in Maskinonge in that winter of 1806-7, at which he had to tell of his adventures. His family decided that he had had enough of the Northwest, and that the time had come for him to marry a nice girl, like the hero in Dr. Drummond's poem, and settle down on a farm in Quebec. It seemed that he was of like mind with his family. At any rate, he and Marie Anne Gaboury were married on April 21, 1807. No doubt it was in part true of their love's young dream, as it was of Desdemona's and Othello's, that "she loved him for the dangers he had passed."

They had not been married many days when the young husband told his wife that the longing to go back to the Northwest was more than he could resist. He had kept that longing secret before they were married. She decided

to go with him, and so it came about that she was the first white woman to journey from the Canada of that time, Eastern Canada as we say now, to Rupert's Land, which is now the prairie provinces. She travelled in her husband's canoe; each canoe being paddled by 18 men, and requiring eight men to carry it on the portages. It took the brigade of canoes more than a month to make its way up the Ottawa River and across to Lake Huron—the regular fur traders' route—and then on to Sault Ste. Marie and around the north coast of Lake Superior to Fort William. From there on they travelled by way of Rainy Lake and Rainy River, the Lake of the Woods, Winnipeg River, Lake Winnipeg and the Red River. They made no stop at the junction of the Red and the Assiniboine,

Mrs. W. Cowan

oldest of the last remaining women of the Red River settlement, who will celebrate her 91st birthday in July. Mrs. Cowan's family has a history of nearly 200 years in connection with the Hudson Bay. She and her husband and child were prisoners of Riel at Fort Garry during 1870. Three times she made the journey to England through the Hudson Bay.

where the city of Winnipeg stands now—there was nothing there then—but passed on to the little trading post known as Fort Pembina, where the town of Pembina, N.D., is. That post had been Lagimodiere's headquarters when he was in the West before. There the young couple lived for several months. There were five or six Canadian hunters living there, who had married Indian women; they lived in wigwams, living near the Fort when they were not hunting on the prairies. The Lagimodieres likewise lived in a wigwam. There, on January 6, 1808, their first child was born, a girl.

Across the Plains

When spring came, Lagimodiere, who

had been very successful during the winter with his hunting and trapping, told his wife that he intended leaving Pembina to go northward to the Saskatchewan River, in company with three Canadians who had wintered at Pembina, whose names were Chalifou, Belgrade and Paquin, all three of whom were married to Indian women of the Cree tribe. They started out towards the end of May in four canoes, the four men and their wives in two canoes, travelling down the Red River to Lake Winnipeg, and skirting the shore of that great body of water until they reached the mouth of the Saskatchewan, known now as Grand Rapids. Madam Lagimodiere's baggage had to be reduced to the smallest possible amount; she carried her baby in a moss bag, after the manner of the Indian women. Hers was the only baby in the party. The news travelled ahead that a white woman with a white baby was coming, and at Cumberland House, where the party made a stay, a great assemblage of Indians had gathered, both to trade at that Hudson's Bay Company's post and to see the wonderful sight of the white woman and the white baby. Belgrade, who arrived at Cumberland House a little in advance of his companions, told the Indians that the white woman was good and kind, but was a powerful medicine woman and could cause the death of any person who offended her by looking intently at that person. This increased the excitement immensely. Speeches and presents were prepared for the white woman, and the Indians did her the greatest honor and showed extraordinary pleasure in looking at her and especially at the wonderful white baby.

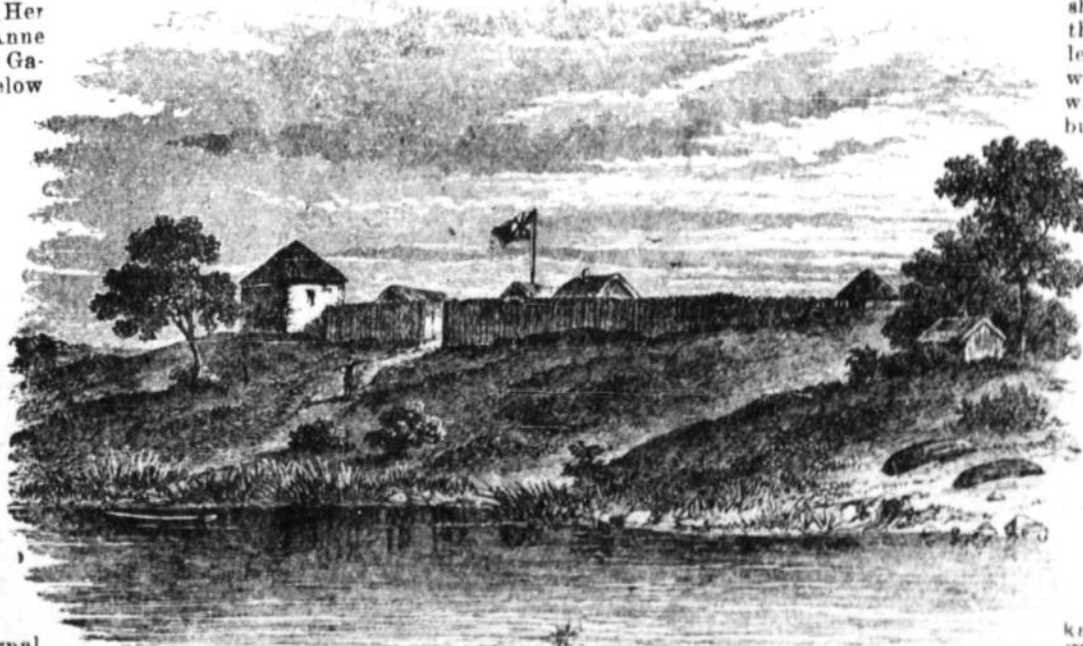
Not many days after they had left Cumberland House and were journeying westward towards the Fort of the Prairies, where the city of Edmonton stands now, a man named Bouvier, who had joined their party, went a little way from the camp fire one night and was attacked by a bear with two cubs. His cries for help brought the other men to his aid. The bear was dragging him into the woods; on seeing the other men, she struck Bouvier savagely in the face, to stun him, her claws tearing him terribly. Lagimodiere shot the bear, and Madam Lagimodiere dressed Bouvier's injuries as well as she could—his eyes and nose were gone, and his whole face horribly mangled—and she nursed him all the way to the Fort of the Prairies, where he lived for years. Eventually he came to St. Boniface, where he lived in the house of Bishop Provencher, until his death as a very old man.

First White Child of the Prairie

For four years Madam Lagimodiere wintered at the Fort of the Prairies. Every spring when her husband returned from his trapping expeditions, she accompanied him to the plains with the buffalo hunters. She was an excellent horsewoman, and could ride all day without resting. On one occasion she was riding a horse that was a trained buffalo hunter, when they came in sight of a herd of buffalo grazing. To quote from Abbe Dugas' narrative, which was based on Madam Lagimodiere's own recollections of her life, when she was an old woman in her nineties:

"As soon as her horse caught sight of the buffalo, without a thought of his burden, took the bit in his teeth and galloped after the herd. Embarrassed by the two bags which hung, one on each side of the horse, in one of which was her child, the poor woman expected every moment that she would be thrown to the ground. She commended herself to God, and clung with all her strength to the horse's mane. She did not know how long her mad career continued—she knew only that it was horribly long. When her husband, by wheeling and cutting across her horse's path, succeeded in stopping his flight, she was on the point of succumbing. This was

Continued on Page 33



Fort Douglas, which was taken and retaken during the fur trade hostilities more than a century ago, stood on what is now known as Point Douglas, in the city of Winnipeg. Madam Lagimodiere and her children lived in Fort Douglas during the winter of 1815-16. There is not a trace left of that stockaded stronghold. The illustration above is a reproduction of a pen and ink sketch made by Lord Selkirk in 1817.

Excelsior! Stories of Self-Help

Told by Girls and Boys Who Got Their Inspiration
from the Excelsior Club Founded by The Guide

A Five-Acre Enterprise
PLEASE find enclosed money order for \$4.70, being the balance due on my loan from the club. Credit of 50c due me as per your file No. 10/7/22, making the full amount of \$5.00 and interest.

At the beginning of the year I borrowed \$5.00 from my dad on the same conditions and rented five acres of land from him. I enclose herewith detailed statement of my operations on the ten dollar capital:

Five Acres of Breaking Sown to Marquis Wheat	
Six bushels of Marquis wheat at \$1.50..	\$9.00
Freight	1.00
Interest on loan40
Rent for five acres land at \$1.50.....	7.50
Harrowing, 25c per acre.....	1.25
Seeding, 50c per acre.....	2.50
Twins, 40c per acre.....	2.00
Cutting, 50c per acre.....	2.50
Stooking, 40c per acre.....	2.00
Threshing, 11c per bushel.....	7.70
Total expenses	\$35.85
Proceeds—	
70 bushels of wheat at 90c.....	\$63.00
Expenses	35.85
Net profit	\$27.15

Good Seed Brings Profit

Enclosed please find money order to pay note due Excelsior Club.

With the loan I bought two bushels of second generation Marquis Wheat. It was free from weed seeds and of true type.

It was sown on good summerfallow on May 6. The ground was cultivated before seeding but did not get harrowed on account of the ground being too wet after it was seeded. The wheat was headed out two days earlier than the old wheat. I got 45 bushels of wheat or about 26 bushels per acre. I sold it for \$1.30 per bushel. The land owner was to receive half of the crop for use of his horses and machinery and to do the threshing for rent of land. The following is an account of the transaction:

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from Excelsior Club.....		\$5.00
Freight on seed.....	.70	
Twine70	
22½ bushels of wheat at \$1.30.....		29.25
Stamps and money order.....	.20	
Paid Excelsior Club	5.20	
	\$6.80	\$34.25

The total gain on the transaction being \$27.45
Thanking you for this opportunity.—
Hubert L. Angus, Sask., age 15.

Does Well With Chickens

I regret of having been so late in sending the \$5.20.

I bought 6½ dozen setting eggs at 50c per dozen	\$ 3.25
Rented five setting hens at 35c each.....	1.75
Paid for chicken feed	10.00
I had 35 finished chickens for sale. Sold them at \$1.00.....	35.00
After paying borrowed money, interest and chicken feed, it left me a net profit of	19.80

Thanking you for your favor of loaning me the money. Should there be any chance of getting money next spring I would like to try it again.—
Wilfred Keats, Alta., age 12.

Tries Alfalfa

I remember when I joined the Excelsior Club I promised to write an account

THE CLUB AND ITS WORK

The Guide started the Excelsior Club last spring with the object of encouraging in the boys and girls on the prairie farms an individual interest in the farm. We told them that we wanted them to do something better than they had ever done it before and we stood ready to reach out a helping hand. Out of some hundreds of applications sent in The Guide selected 100 to whom a loan of \$5.00 on their own notes, and entirely on their own responsibility, was made. They were asked to report on the use to which the money was put and the result. The letters published on this page are taken from the reports of these members, and they show results that on the whole are as gratifying to The Guide as they were to the members. Other letters will be published later. Poultry attracted the greatest number of the members and in almost every case the venture was successful. Wheat growing came second and here the results were more variable, for reasons that we can all understand, but the experience, as all declare, was worth something. The enterprises, in fact, took in practically every phase of productive farm work, with the girls as a general rule taking to poultry and the boys to livestock and field husbandry. We are satisfied that the Excelsior Club has found a real place on the prairie farm and we intend to carry on the good work this year. The Guide has plans made to enroll 1,000 boys and girls from 10 to 16 years of age in the Excelsior Club for 1923. Prizes totalling \$100.00 are offered for the best work done by club members. All boys and girls who would like to join should apply at once for particulars to the Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

of my experience with the investment made with the club loan.

I bought Turkestan alfalfa. I sowed it May 30, but I was kind of bad-lucky when it was time to sow it, and on account of dry weather only a small quantity came up. I wonder if there will be more next year. If it grows up nicely next year I will try to get some pigs to put in on it. Will you please tell me what will be the best way to get pure-bred pigs?

You will find enclosed \$5.20 with thanks. I would like to join again the boys and girls club next year if there is any.—Gaspard Piche, Man., age 16.

Two Good Calves

I here enclose money, \$5.20, in money order. I got one calf on April 22 and another on May 27. I paid \$5.00 for the two. They were both fed on skim-milk nearly all summer and pastured on oats all summer and had a shed to lay in and had plenty of water.

The one is nine months old and the other is eight months old. They are in very good condition, one weighs about 450 pounds and the other 350 pounds.

I intend to feed them till spring and sell them as baby beef. Their features are like the Herefords but they are a lighter red.—Thelma Levagood, Alta., age 14

Profit Out of Waste

Enclosed please find the amount loaned me, \$5.20, in post office order, thanking you very much for same. If you are extending favors next year I hope to be one of the favored ones.

I bought a Yorkshire pig, six weeks old, and in good condition, weighing 20 pounds. I had him seven months and the cost of feeding him was as follows: Chop \$2.00, skimmed milk of which he had an average of six quarts a day, also two bushels of potatoes at 20 cents a bushel, and \$13 worth of beets and turnips. The cost of keeping him for seven months, as near as I can make it up to, is \$20 altogether.

My father dressed my pig and it weighed 216 pounds, for which I got 12½ cents per pound. My father says that I over-estimated the value of what it cost to feed the pig, as the milk would only have been a loss if I had not had the pig.—Jessie Squires, Man., age 14.

Money in Potatoes

Please find enclosed \$5.20, payment for note and interest for which I thank you and for the privilege of being a member of the Excelsior Club.

I hardly knew what to invest my \$5.00 in as it has been our misfortune for the past four years for our land to blow. I was afraid to invest in seed, so I bought potatoes, some pure seed, others Six Weeks. The pure seed cost me \$1.85, Six Weeks about \$3.00. I planted the pure seed early; we had early rains and they grew rapidly.

I sold \$4.50 worth of early potatoes at three cents per pound. I also took first prize at the school fair. Then I sold two whole bags at \$1.00 per bag. I am keeping two large bags for seed next year, that was the pure seed potatoes.

Out of the early Six Weeks I sold 13 bags at 75c per bag, and have lots of seed for next year.

Potatoes were very plentiful this year. If I had bought seed it would have been all right as the land did not blow this year, and crops were very good. Our premier, Mr. Bracken, told all the farmers to sow sweet clover; that's what everybody is now doing. If sure does grow; some grew nearly seven feet high.—Leslie Caney, Man., age 13.

A Trial of Ruby Wheat

I am sending in the returns for my membership in the Excelsior Club and you will please find enclosed a money order for \$5.20.

I bought Ruby wheat with the money you sent me. I sowed this seed on new breaking on May 23. The ground was well worked up and in good shape I

helped father break this field the summer before and he said I could have the use of 1½ acres for my wheat.

The grain was not a very good sample as it was mixed with some other varieties and had some weed seeds.

This summer was very dry here and our crops were almost a failure but I threshed 40½ bushels that graded No. 2, and I sold it at 75 cents per bushel. This was the best yield we had on the farm and I think I did very well as I received \$28.35 for my investment of \$5.20, and I hope all club members did as well. I would like to join your club next year if you have one.—Lloyd Casselman, Alta., age 12.

Is Not Discouraged

Enclosed please find report of my loan and order for \$5.20, note and interest to date. Owing to sickness I could not get registered seed in time, so I bought five bushels of second generation Marquis wheat from my father and sowed it on well worked summerfallow. Owing to a dry year I only threshed 30 bushels off five acres. I sold the wheat at 87 cents a bushel. There being 90 pounds dockage it only left me 28½ bushels, for which I got \$24.79

Wheat cost	\$5.00
Summerfallow and seeding	5.00
Threshing bill	4.20
Hauling wheat	2.70
Note and interest	5.20

Amount received for wheat..... \$22.10
Total profit..... 2.69

I did not get much profit this year in money, but a lot in experience. I am not discouraged yet, and wish you and the club a prosperous and Happy New Year.—Franklin H. Mitchell, Alta., age 14.

[You have entered the cost of wheat twice in your bill of costs, Franklin. The \$5.00 you borrowed paid for the wheat, so that the note plus interest item of \$5.20 is all that should be shown as cost. Your profit therefore was \$7.69.—Editor.]

Some Marketing Difficulties

In the early spring I purchased a Mammoth Bronze turkey hen with my five dollars. She laid 18 eggs and then wanted to set.

I dragged a piano box to a sheltered place. This was to be the nest. I covered the floor with a half inch of sand and made a large straw nest. About dark I brought the eggs to the nest and then put the turkey on and covered her up.

After school I opened the box so she could feed and after the first few times she gave me no trouble by going back to her old nest. She soon got so fond of the nest she would not get off to feed. In fear that she might starve I gave her milk and corn in the nest. But I decided she must "muff" and I would pull her off. Of course she resented this and grew very fierce, but I was resolved. I stood on guard with a broom stick in my hand to keep her at safe distance, and shut up the box. Finally she "muffed" and I let her back. I repeated this till I saw pipped eggs on the twenty-eighth day.

She had thirteen turkeys, all healthy and lively.

Continued on Page 30

JAKE—

He Sees the Evils of Capitalism in a New Light



Berries With Cream

How They Can Be Produced on Every Farm from July to October---By E. W. Fitzgerald

DOUBTLESS God could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did," said the late Dr. William Butler in England more than 300 years ago.

A lot of strawberries have been grown and eaten since Butler paid his tribute to their delectable qualities, but no one today, unless possibly a few dyspeptics, would be inclined to question his dictum. The strawberry stands alone as the most luscious and delightful of all fruits. There is no other berry or fruit in the same class. Everybody is glad when it first ripens and sorrowful when its fruiting season is over. Great writers and poets have despaired of giving an adequate description of the delightful flavor of the strawberry. No one will ever know it until it has been tasted, and the most exquisite of all the delights enjoyed by the tongue and palate is that of the strawberry served with genuine cream and the proper amount of sugar. This cream is the kind produced from self-respecting and well-organized cows on the farm before it has been watered for the benefit of the city dwellers.

I have always been glad that William Shakespeare said, "What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet!" If that were not true then the man who imposed the common or barnyard name of "strawberry" upon this delicious fruit, if he could be found, should be sentenced to three months' hard labor on bread and water. Think of it! A name like that for a fruit like that! And why did he call it "strawberry?" Simply because straw is used as a covering for the plants to give them protection from the cold and the alternate thawing and freezing of winter. I suppose if they had covered it with hay the chap who named it would have called it "hayberry," so perhaps we are better off after all than we might have been.

Easily Grown on Prairies

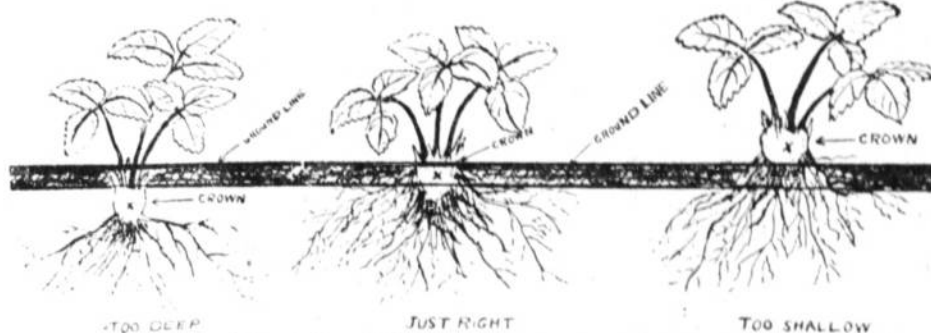
It is only recently that people have dared to think that strawberries and raspberries, that is the cultivated kind, could be successfully grown in the prairie provinces, in fact they are not found in very many farm gardens at the present time. But both these delicious berries can be grown in abundance all over the three prairie provinces. All they require is the same care and attention they receive in other countries where they flourish. They won't grow if they are allowed to be choked up with weeds. They can't hold their own against the sow thistle, and they won't produce fruit without being planted in good rich soil and properly cultivated throughout the early part of the season. But they will

repay good care and they will produce fruit week in and week out from July to October if they get any kind of a reasonable chance.

Everybody is familiar with the old-fashioned or standard raspberry and strawberry that bear their fruit for a period of about three weeks during mid-summer. These varieties have all been improved year by year and are still the great commercial producers from which all the imported fruit is provided. In recent years, however, the berry season has been greatly extended by the discovery and improvement of the everbearing varieties. The first everbearing strawberry plant on this continent was discovered on September 28, 1898, by Samuel Cooper, of Western New York State. While looking over his field of strawberries he noted a plant with several runners attached, all of which were bearing blossoms and fruit at all stages of development. The plants among which these were found were of the Bismark variety. They were set aside and eventually were named the Pan-American. From this plant the everbearing strawberry now grown generally all over the continent of North America have been developed in the last 25 years.

Everbearing Strawberries

The everbearing has several advantages over the ordinary July-bearing strawberry. First, it will produce a full crop the



The right and the wrong way to transplant strawberries.

same year it is planted, provided the blossoms are picked off until the first of July, then the second year it will start bearing with the July-bearing and will continue to bear fruit until the hard frost kills the vines. Some recommend in this country picking off a part of the blooms even after July 1 so that the plants will be stronger the next spring. The everbearing varieties do not yield so heavily in the same period of time as the July-bearing sorts, but the total amount produced in the three or four months of their season is about equal to that produced by the July-bearing sorts in their three-week period. Every farm garden ought to have enough of the July-bearing sorts for canning and preserving purposes and enough everbearing to supply the table with fresh fruit.

In regard to everbearing raspberries, much the same might be said as in regard to strawberries, with the exception that the everbearing raspberry is not yet as much of a success as the everbearing strawberry. Some seasons it does not do very well. It will produce an enormous quantity of bushes, but for some reason or other it does not fruit satisfactorily every season. For that reason it is not yet highly recommended, but in all probability will eventually develop into a very useful fruit plant in the farm garden.

Raspberries and strawberries from everbearing plants were produced in gardens around Winnipeg in the months of July, August, September, October and even in the first three days of November last year. The fall was exceptionally warm and open and the everbearers kept up their work all the time until the real cold weather set in.

Preparation of Soil

Any soil that will produce potatoes or corn or good crops of vegetables will also produce raspberries and strawberries. An old potato patch is excellent for the purpose. The soil should be plowed or spaded to a depth of eight or ten inches

in the fall and thoroughly pulverized. It is advisable to spade in a good liberal application of barnyard manure as the soil should be fairly rich and by preference well drained. Fresh manure should not be used in the spring. The best plan is to have the soil fully prepared in the fall so that there is very little need to do any work on it in the spring.

Now get your plants, and in getting, get good ones. Good plants are half the battle. The main thing is a good root system on each plant, and to have the plant moist and in good condition when it is put in the ground. Strawberry and raspberry plants are both set in this country in the month of May, usually from the 10th to the 20th of the month. Strawberry plants should be set in rows about three feet apart, and the plants from 14 to 18 inches apart in the row. The runners which will be sent out should then be trained along the row so that it will overlap and be thoroughly matted and eventually will make itself into a row of plants about 18 to 24 inches wide. Raspberry plants should be set in rows about six feet apart and from three to four feet apart in the rows. They will send out suckers and gradually build a solid row about two feet wide.

Setting the Plants

We will now assume that your plants have arrived. If you are not ready to put them into the ground they should be



The novelty of flowers and berries on the same plants right up to freezing time makes the everbearing sorts of strawberries a never failing source of pleasure.

plants. There should only be a couple of leaves and the crown left, and if the roots are heavy and long, the ends of them may be cut off with a sharp knife with the accent on the sharp, or, better still, sharp scissors. It is a good idea with strawberries to protect them for a few days after planting by a shingle stuck in the ground slantingly on the sunny side. In the case of raspberries, which are young plants of the previous year's growth, there is no need to prune the roots, but the tops should be cut back severely so that there is not more than nine to 12 inches of the cane left standing when the plant has been placed in the ground.

From now on it is a matter of cultivation. Cultivation is necessary, not only to kill weeds, but to provide a mulch for retaining the moisture and also to assist in bringing plant food into available forms for plant use. Cultivation should be frequent, about once a week, and shallow, only two or three inches, and all the weeds should be kept cleared out. It is well to use the watering pot freely in the evenings during dry weather. If for any reason an occasional plant should fail to grow, vacant spaces may be filled with strawberry runners or raspberry suckers which will soon appear (raspberries next spring) along the side of the parent plants.

Winter Protection

Strawberry blossoms will soon begin to appear on the newly set out plants. In the case of standard or July-bearing strawberries, the blossoms should be picked off every two weeks all summer and not allowed to fruit at all the first season of planting. With the everbearing varieties of strawberries the blossoms should be picked off until July 1, then they will start bearing fruit about August 1 of the year they are set out and there will be a full crop through August, September and October until they are killed by a hard frost. Or, as stated above, the blooms on everbearing may be partially picked to save the strength of the plant.

In the early winter just as soon as the ground is frozen hard, the strawberry plants should be covered with straw or hay to protect them against alternate freezing and thawing during the winter. It is well to put this on when it is moist and throw a little earth on it here and there to prevent it being carried away by the wind. In the spring this straw or hay should be raked off, usually during the first few days of May. A little of it may be left on top of the plants, but the balance should be raked over in between the rows. By leaving it this way the plants will come up through the straw that is left and it will keep the berries clean where otherwise they will be spattered with mud every time it rains. The strawberries, both the everbearing and the July-bearing, will give you a full crop the next year after the plants are set out. Some people keep them on into a third season, but the plants are smaller and the crop very much lighter. As a rule it is well to set out a new patch every spring and then you will have a good supply of berries every year.

Cut Out Old Canes

The raspberries will bear fruit a year after they are planted and with cultivation and fertilization will continue bearing

Continued on Page 27



A. E. Bolton, of Kelliher, Sask., in his berry patch.



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THE new book "Seasoning Suggestions" tells how canned foods acquire a new zest, an additional piquancy, a rare savor when improved with Lea & Perrins Sauce,—a spoonful or so of which gives canned meats, soup, fish and vegetables the real "chef" touch.

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THE 1923 OFFICERS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN OF ALBERTA

From left to right, back row—Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, Mrs. E. Hallam, Mrs. M. Puncke, Mrs. W. Ross, Mrs. H. MacLeod, Mrs. L. L. Scholfield, Mrs. J. Field, Mrs. A. M. Merkley, Mrs. A. H. Warr.
Front row—Mrs. R. Clark Fraser, Miss J. B. Kidd (secretary), Mrs. B. F. Kiser (2nd vice-president), Mrs. M. L. Sears (president), Mrs. R. B. Gunn (1st vice-president), Mrs. J. E. Dowler, Mrs. H. W. Wood.

Farm Women's Clubs

Have Work Well Planned

THE United Farm Women of Manitoba apparently believe that in order to arrive at a given destination the route must be planned. They have in mind that the average woman member of the organization shall have a fairly complete understanding of affairs, both of home and public importance. Placing responsibility on committees has been found a good method of getting something definite accomplished, having, in addition to this, a committee that is careful to map out its field of work, they are almost sure that they will make progress toward the goal which they have set for themselves.

The officers have mapped out the committee work for 1923 and submitted it to the locals in order that they may incorporate the suggestions in their programs for the year. The suggestion is made that the local organizations take one study each month. This may be done by having a paper on the subject allotted, followed by a discussion. The resolutions growing out of the discussion should be forwarded to the secretary, Miss M. E. Finch, 396 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg. The following is an outline of the committees and the work:

Public Health and Social Service—Convener, Miss M. Johnson, Stafford Farm, Brandon.

1. Engage in the temperance campaign in co-operation with the Temperance Board, 312 Avenue Block, Winnipeg, so that members will be prepared for the referendum in June. In order to vote intelligently it will be necessary to study the present liquor legislation, as well as that which is being advocated as its substitute. This is a question that directly affects home life, and therefore one in which every woman will be interested.

2. Make a special study of the feeble-minded and incurables, dependent old folks and dependent, defective and delinquent children, with regard to their care, institutions and laws governing them.

3. Study the corrective institutions of the province.

4. Study the health of children under these heads: Better Baby conferences, free Child Clinics, Public Health Nurses and Junior Red Cross work.

5. Make a study of municipal hospitals and the status of nurses.

Marketing—Convener, Miss E. Graham, Roland, Man.

1. Investigation of the spread in prices between the country and the city, and wastage in packing plants.

2. A study of co-operative marketing agencies, the grading system of marketing, and the best ways in which to market eggs, poultry, cream and butter, with attention to cost of transportation.

3. A study of bees and their product.

Education—Convener, Miss J. Strang, Dauphin, Man.

1. An investigation of the factors that handicap the education of rural children

2. A study of the system of financing schools.

3. An educational survey of the school district covering a period of ten years to determine cost and efficiency of education. Central Office will supply a list of questions for survey.

Legislation—Convener, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, Man.

1. A study of the laws affecting women and children, with special attention to seizures and litigations, administration of estates, wills, dower law, citizenship of women, guardianship of children, marriage and divorce laws.

Immigration—Convener, Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain, Man.

1. A study of women immigration to determine the numbers and country of origin; the federal and the provincial policy; the Western Canada Colonization Association scheme; the agencies in bringing out domestic help; medical and educational inspection; care en route; follow-up work; and undesirables.

2. Child immigration.

Labor Savers—Convener, Mrs. James Elliott, Cardale, Man.

1. A study of Mrs. Elliott's Rural Survey (report of farm homes).

2. Each local to appoint a Labor Saving committee to devote at least one meeting to the study of economical labor savers, the information to be forwarded to Mrs. James Elliott. The Guide will furnish many suggestions for suitable labor-savers for rural homes.

Works for Healthier Babies

The South End branch of the Shaunavon W.G.G.A. was organized in June of last year, and throughout the year had but nine members. Before we had been organized three months the question as to whether it was possible for us to have a Well Babies Clinic conducted in our town was considered. Some of the members thought it was rather a vast undertaking for so small a club but all were willing to make the attempt. A committee of two was appointed and made responsible. This committee put forth every effort possible and had a favorable report to present at the next meeting.

The local doctors were consulted and were quite willing to devote their time to the carrying on of the clinic. The Department of Public Health was interviewed, and offered any necessary assistance. The result was, on the day appointed for the clinic, two local doctors, four local nurses and Dr. Middleton and Nurse Peers of the department were present. The big task for the club was to get the mothers interested and to make suitable arrangements for the carrying on of the work. We decided to write the organizations round about and insert an item in the local paper explaining to the mothers the object of the child welfare movement. These were stated to be to reduce infant mortality and to endeavor to share the mother's responsibility of rearing a healthy baby.

There is an average of over 2,000 deaths yearly, under one year of age, in Saskatchewan, and investigations show that a great many of these died because their mothers did not know how to care for them properly, a large number of the deaths being due to preventable causes, such as disease of the digestive system, owing to faulty or irregular feeding, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc., due largely to lack of good ventilation. When we realize that in countries where child welfare work is carried on extensively and special attention is paid to the registration of births, prenatal care, "children's conferences," and the organization of local bureaux of child hygiene, the death rate is 50 per cent. less than it is in Canada, we feel we must be neglecting our little ones and more attention should be given to child welfare work.

At a clinic a complete physical examination of the child is made: the mouth, teeth, nose, eyes, ears, tonsils, adenoids, head and scalp, fontanelle, chest, lungs, spine, heart, abdomen, legs and feet, genitalia, arms and hands, and skin—all are examined. The child is measured and weighed and the actual height and weight is compared with a standard chart. A chart is made out and any defects are pointed out to the mother and recommendations made. This chart is retained by the Department of Public Health and a duplicate is sent to the parents later on.

We deemed it necessary to provide a free nursery for the day where babies could be left in charge of thoroughly capable nurses. This seemed rather much for our society with so few members, as we had also arranged to serve lunch for the accommodation of mothers and children over clinic age, so another club was asked to take full charge of the nursery. This they did and pure milk and water and victuals were provided free of charge to children of clinic age (from infancy to six years).

Before the day appointed for the conference the names of the babies to be examined were in the hands of our society and we had such arrangements made that the conference would be carried on systematically. This conference was conducted in the Shaunavon clinic.

The examinations were to begin at 10 a.m., and, as the babies were to be examined in turn, it was necessary to enrol them as they entered the clinic. After enrolling they were free to go to the nursery provided. Our secretary presided at the registration table and our president was free to give any instructions necessary. One of our junior members saw that each mother with her baby was over from the nursery in ample time to take her turn and another member was present to admit them to the weighing and measuring room and then to a private consulting room.

Nurse Peers, of the Department of Public Health, and a local nurse were in charge of the weighing and measuring department. After leaving this department the mother and baby were admitted

Continued on Page 31



"The cheque from Toronto" is adding comforts and new pleasures to thousands of homes

Read how spare time work—right at home—can bring
you the extra dollars you need.

A few of the
ways in which
"the cheque from
Toronto" is used
by Auto Knitter
workers—

—to help pay
for new homes



—to buy fine
furniture

—and other
house furnishings



—to start bank
accounts

—to help educate
children



MANY a wife or self-supporting girl has looked forward, and painfully saved her pin-money for a new dress or hat—until, when she finally obtained her desire, her pleasure in it was all gone.

It had taken too long; cost too much sacrifice. It's the extra dollars you get that give you the most pleasure—not the saved ones—for you can spend the money without feeling that you are "robbing Peter to pay Paul"—going without a needed dress or underwear in order to have shoes or a hat.

And hundreds of women who have skimped and struggled along, trying to make a small family income stretch over all the wants and needs of the home, have finally found the way to solve their domestic money-problem triumphantly—without pinching every penny!

These women have gained their splendid freedom from money-worries with the help of "the money order from Toronto."

How They Earn Steady Wages in Spare Hours

The woman with a home and a family to care for, or the business girl with a regular position, must have a money-making occupation that she can work at in spare moments between her household duties, or in her free evening hours.

Here is where "the money order from Toronto" comes in to help—by way of the remarkable little machine called "The Auto Knitter."

The Auto Knitter enables you to make all-wool socks that find a ready sale everywhere. You make these socks, following standard directions furnished with your machine, but you do not have to sell them yourself unless you wish. Not at all!

You can simply send the finished socks to us in Toronto, in large or small shipments, as you find convenient. By return mail you receive your "money order from Toronto," in payment of your wages for making the socks, at a fixed rate per dozen pairs, and also the same weight of new yarn that you used in knitting the hosiery sent to us. The yarn remains your property and is constantly replaced.

Not a Promise—But a Contract

To every owner of an Auto Knitter we give a signed "Work Contract" which obligates us to carry out our part of the agreement for a period of five years.

But on the other hand you are not bound by the terms of the Work Contract to send socks to us at all, unless you wish. You may dispose of them to private trade—but the company is bound to accept and pay for all the standard socks you do send them—whether the amount be large or small.

Farmer's Wife Earns \$40 a Month in Spare Time

Mrs. James Hamilton, an Ontario woman, who has taken up Auto Knitting as a means of making money in her spare time, has written us enthusiastically about her experience. A bit of her letter follows:

"I am a farmer's wife with three children. I do most of our own sewing, all our baking, washing and ironing besides the farm work, and up to date I have made \$235.00, having my Auto Knitter exactly one year. In four winter months, clear of all expenses, I made \$160.00, or an average of \$40.00 per month. The machine does all it is represented to do and when you are not working for customers the Company always takes your work and pays promptly for it."

A Wonderful Work Record—Less Than 5% Rejections

The Olde Tyme Wool Socks that are sent to us under the Work Contract come from everywhere, both from old friends of long standing and from those who have just recently taken up the work. Here are socks from novices as well as the experienced, socks from careless as well as painstaking—

And yet, out of the huge total sent in to us, less than 5% have to be laid aside and returned to the worker as not being up to the standard set for Olde Tyme All-Wool Socks.

We believe it to be a great tribute to the general all-round efficiency of the Auto Knitter and the Auto Knitter Worker, that the rejections on this home work, performed in thousands of different homes, are so small as to be almost negligible. If these folks learned from the instruction book to make socks that average less than 5% rejections, can you not do so, too?

How You Can Make Money at Home

Clearly and briefly, here is our proposition: The Auto Knitter Hosiery Company enters into an agreement to pay for all of the standard socks you knit on the Auto Knitter and send in to them, paying a fixed, guaranteed price. Cheques will be sent you promptly for each lot, large or small. Replacement yarn is also sent you pound for pound for that used in the socks you send to us. Previous experience in hand-knitting is not necessary, as full directions for operating the machine are contained in the instruction book sent with every Auto Knitter. Decide what it is you want the Auto Knitter to do for you. Earn enough each month for extra clothes! How much do you want to earn?—what is the sum? In any case you will find the Auto Knitter the most flexible money-maker, ready to help you earn \$1.00 a week if that is all you want, or much more if you will give it the time and effort.

Find Out How You May Receive "Money Orders From Toronto"

If you are seeking some way to turn spare moments into money then we would like to send you all the facts about the Auto Knitter. We want you to know all about this new, pleasant occupation that can be conducted in your own home as a means of earning dollars in spare hours. You do not place yourself under the slightest obligation by signing and mailing the coupon—or write a letter if you prefer. The full details which we send you are absolutely free.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Ltd.
Dept. 293

1870 Davenport Road West Toronto, Ontario

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Inequalities in Marriage Laws

Address Delivered by George H. Ross, K.C., at the U.F.W.A. Convention
Dealing with Legal Disabilities of Married Women

AN English jurist once remarked "a married woman is a perpetual infant." He was discussing the legal disabilities of married women. An infant could not maintain an action in the English courts in his own name, nor could he recover his own earnings; neither could a married woman until recently, hence this jurist likened her to an infant.

It is the more correct to say that the legal existence of the wife is suspended during marriage or merged in that of her husband. The merger was so complete that if she was wronged, he alone could recover for the wrong, or if she received a gift of horses or cattle, she could not hold them, they would immediately become his absolute property.

English jurists always contended that law was the perfection of reason and that there was good reason for wives not being recognized in law apart from their husbands. The reason was expressed by Sir Thomas Smith, in these words:

"God have given the man greater wit, better strength, better courage to compel the woman to obey by reason or force; and to woman beauty, fair countenance and sweet words to make the man obey her again for love."

In recent years the tendency of the law is to treat the wife as having the same legal status as her husband; but there is considerable for our law makers to do yet before husband and wife will be on an equality.

I propose to deal first with the personal inequalities of the spouses (a) in matters of divorces, (b) in the case of void marriages, and (c) alimony in the event of separation, and secondly with property inequalities.

Divorce Law

Our Dominion parliament should enact a federal divorce law. True enough, the marriage tie is for life and wisely so. If marriage as a permanent institution were abandoned and substituted by temporary arrangements between the sexes, society would quickly become demoralized. Reason and religion demand that neither spouse shall desert the other, or neglect to do all that is possible to promote the happiness of the other and of the entire family. In an ideal society there would be no divorce, but since in marriage as in other relations of life there are those who will not do as they ought, the law should provide a remedy for matrimonial wrongs. If one becomes indebted to another for a single dollar the court will lend its aid against the party in default. If the obligation affects the happiness of human beings in all that makes life worth while the court should the more readily intervene.

Under our constitution the solemnization of marriage is a matter for provincial legislation; but after the marriage is solemnized all legislation affecting the status of the parties is vested in the federal parliament. Our Dominion government has the exclusive right to legislate on matters of divorce. As the source of law differs in the different provinces the courts in Alberta and some other provinces have the right to grant divorces in certain actions; in Ontario and Quebec the courts have no power to grant a divorce. The Dominion parliament assumes the roll of a divorce court for all the provinces. It is a very expensive divorce court, so expensive that only the wealthy can afford to patronize it.

The term "divorce" imports a dissolution of the marriage. In law the term "divorce" also implies a partial suspension of the marriage relation or judicial separation. We should have a comprehensive federal enactment in Canada setting forth the grounds upon which a divorce or a judicial separation can be obtained, and providing for

a rational division of the property acquired by the spouses in the event of the marriage being dissolved or in the event of judicial separation.

Husband and Wife Unequal

In Alberta the husband is entitled to a divorce if the wife commits adultery; but the wife is not entitled to a divorce, unless she establishes not only adultery on the part of her husband, but also, in addition to adultery, legal cruelty, or desertion for "the period of two years or upward."

Again, if an Alberta wife commits adultery she may be turned out of the home; she must leave all the joint earnings for the husband; he is not obliged to do anything for her, and the husband may divorce her; but a husband may commit adultery with impunity; she may leave the home, but she must also leave the joint earnings behind her; in such a case the husband is not obliged to provide in any way for his wife, because she deserted him without reasonable cause. She is not even entitled to a divorce.

Again, under existing law, a woman may be a wife in the United States, and when she comes to Canada be a bigamist or concubine. It happens in this way: It is principle of law recognized in all civilized countries that the power to dissolve marriage is vested exclusively in the country of the domicile or home of the parties at the time of the suit. After marriage the domicile of the husband becomes the domicile of the wife, and in Canada she cannot acquire a separate domicile for herself, even though her husband deserts her and goes into another country, and there lives in adultery, but in most of the states if husband and wife separate and live apart a wife may acquire a domicile separate from her husband for purposes of divorce and there obtain a divorce which is valid throughout most of the states, but of no validity in Canada. If such a woman afterward married the marriage would be valid in nearly all the states, but if she came to Canada she could be sent to jail as a bigamist.

Complications Arise

To illustrate: A, of Ontario married a Chicago lady. They went to Chicago to reside. He shortly afterward deserted her. She obtained a divorce in Chicago for a good cause and afterward married B. and went to Canada to live, where they lived together for six years. By his extreme cruelty he drove her out of the home. She sued for alimony. He successfully defended the action on the following grounds: Husband No. 1 was not domiciled in Illinois when she divorced him, so that although the divorce was good in the States it was of no validity in Canada, and her marriage with husband No. 2, though valid in the States, was of no validity in Canada. Consequently she learned to her surprise that she was a married woman in the United States, but a bigamist or concubine in Canada. She also learned to her surprise that her three young children by her second husband, though all legitimate in the United States, were illegitimate in Canada.

These are a few only of the many evidences of sex inequality. Either spouse should be entitled to have the marriage tie dissolved for adultery on the part of the other. Either spouse should be entitled to judicial separation, either for adultery or for such improper conduct as renders cohabitation wholly intolerable or inconsistent with the happiness or safety of the other. A wife should have the right to acquire matrimonial domicile for

Continued on Page 22

Little Known But Hardy

Many Plants Added to List of Hardy Perennials—Experiment With New Varieties—By Dr. H. M. Speechly

IN a recent number of The Guide I stated that perennials are best planted in the fall. While this is strictly true, it is also a fact that you can transplant in the spring practically all hardy perennials with success. It is not good planning but it is quite feasible. Both Iris and Bleeding Heart, for instance, are easily transplanted in the spring, but you must not expect fine blooms until they have been established a year or two.

My first article by no means exhausted the list of perennials. I propose, therefore, to talk about some of the less-known but equally beautiful perennials which are hardy for the West. Our illustration shows the herbaceous *Spiraea* or Meadow Sweet (*S. ulmaria*) which grows best on rich clay loam with a fair degree of moisture underneath. From the broad tuft of rough green leaves from which reddish, tough stems rise to 18 inches, topped with a crowded head of creamy bloom rich with scent. As the other *Spiraeas* are all shrubs you must not expect me to talk about them. Lady's slippers (*Cypripedium*) are quite easily grown in gardens near the natural growing places of these lovely orchids. We have the pink lady's slipper (*C. spectabile*) and two yellow varieties. Let me enter a plea for the protection of these beautiful native plants from ruthless picking of flowers and tearing up of roots. It will interest you to know that through the kindness of a farmer friend in Rathwell, Man., I was able to send a few roots to a beautifully kept garden in England two or three years ago. The owner wrote to me recently to say that they have flowered twice to everyone's admiration and are multiplying.

How to Transplant Wild Flowers

When transplanting wild flowers to your garden, dig them up with clumps of original sod, remembering that they live amongst a tangle of roots and other plants and not in highly cultivated soil. This applies particularly to the Prairie Lily which blooms early in July. Here by the way is an instance where it is hopeless to plant in the fall, because the lily stems wither to nothing. Choose the time when the stems are green and showing a good bud. How different from these are the perennial *Gaillardias*, which love sandy, loose, dry soils! We call them "blanket-flowers" on the prairie, don't we? But I grew my first *Gaillardias* from seed in Cheshire in the late nineties and was greatly surprised to find them natives of our Western prairies. There is a hardy member of the pea family (*Leguminosae*) which bears blue or white flowers on stems about the height of Jacob's Ladder and is known as Goat's Rue (*Galega*), which I can recommend you to grow either from roots or seeds. Then, there is another plant called Rue, which in the native species threatens to be rather a fierce weed in the garden, the Meadow Rue; but there are some beautiful rues worthy of trial. *Thalictrum* is the technical name. The leaves are smaller than, but quite like, columbine leaves. The bloom of the rue is most delicate and feathery, either white or purple, growing two or three feet high.

A friend who writes from Saskatchewan a very encouraging appreciation of some of my scribbles on gardening asks what is the Blue Squill of which I wrote last month. The answer is *Scilla Sibirica* and leads me to tell you about a small white bulb which is perennial and lasts almost as well as the Blue Squill, but blooms much later, say, the

end of May. You require to mark its situation with small stakes lest you dig it up in the fall. This plant is "Glory of the Snow" or in Graeco-Latin "Chionodoxa"; it has lovely blue and white starry flowers four or five inches high, but to be effective should be planted by the hundred in clumps near the yellow *Alyssum Saxatile* mentioned last month. The bulbs should be planted about four inches beneath the surface either in a prepared bed or in lawn sod.

Have Blue in Your Garden

It is good to get all the blue-flowered perennials that will grow in a garden. Hence I would advise you to get for the foreground of your perennial border the Chinese Bell Flower (*Platycodon*) which comes from China and Japan. One kind is balloon-shaped in the bud and all blue, but the other is blue and white, both quite easy to grow either from seed sown one sixteenth of an inch deep in sandy soil or from roots. When talking of Bleeding Heart last month I ought to have remembered an excellent dwarf cousin of that ilk known as *Dicentra eximia*, a native of North America. It used to grow about seven or eight inches with me in Pilot Mound. The leaves are finely cut and feathery, and the flower is reddish purple, Bleeding Heart (*D. spectabilis*) by the way comes from Siberia and Japan.

Two early yellows are *Doronicum (austriacum)*

also called Leopard's-bane, with smooth green heart-shaped leaves and yellow daisy-like flowers, a foot high, blooming early in June, usually propagated by roots; and the Spring Adonis with finely cut leaves and curious yellow bloom appearing early in May, grown from seed or roots. This latter was brought to my attention by my friend, F. L. Skinner, of Dropmore, one of our best farmer-gardeners, who experiments freely with all sorts of hardy perennials from Asia and Europe. He finds two sorts of toad-flax (*linaria*) quite hardy on his farm, the Macedonian from the Balkans, a plant about two feet high with yellow snapdragon-like blooms, and the Alpine, a native of the mountains of Europe, but only six inches high and purple in flower. Both grow readily from seed. Not many people know that we have a hardy perennial *Primula (farinosa)* but Mr. Skinner says "*Primula Scotica*" is far more easily cultivated with larger flowers and deeper in purple tone.

Apparently mulleins don't much like the West, with the exception of that known as "*Verbascum phoeniceum*," a quite hardy mullein from Europe easily grown from seed. The broad, fleshy leaves form a rosette from which spikes 12 to 18 inches in length rise in July, bearing very attractive open blooms of creamy, pink, or purple. Unfortunately heavy rain bears down the spikes and pounds them into the soil or splashes them with mud. As they are beautiful table flowers, I always cut off stems thus knocked down by heavy rain and rinse them in clean water gently before putting them in the vase. For cut flowers of yellow color amongst perennials the perennial *Chamomile* is a very free bloomer and easy to grow from roots; a small piece of root in a season or two grows into a large clump of grey-green foliage. You will find it in catalogs under the title "*Anthemis*."

Queer Names But Hardy Blooms

Amongst the taller perennials for a background you will find the *Aconite*

Continued on Page 32



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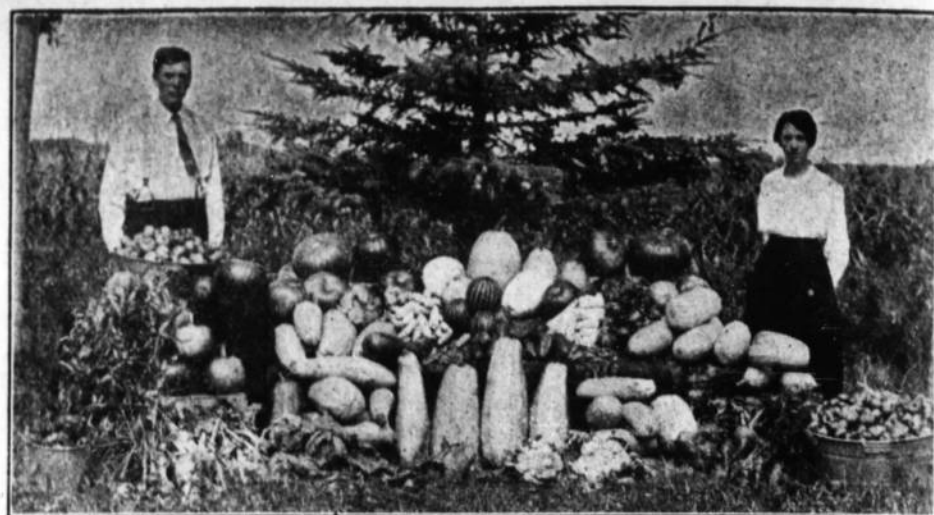


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Mr. and Mrs. Gus Sigstad, Quill Lake, Sask., are justly proud of the results obtained from their three-quarters of an acre garden.

What a Garden May Mean

Women Readers of The Guide Discuss the Value of a Garden on the Farm

"The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth;
We are nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth."

THIS well expresses one part of what that "lovesome thing," a garden, means to me. No matter what cares beset me and no matter how fatigued I am I can always find rest and peace in my garden, even though my errand there be but to gather peas or cut some lovely lettuce heads for dinner. I like to begin my day by making a tour of the flowers to see what change the night has wrought upon them, and to end it by a leisurely stroll through the whole garden. And I find, always, something new even though a goodly share of the day's work has been hoeing and weeding and spraying up and down its rows.

Gardens have always had a fascination for me beyond all things else on earth. Some of the pleasantest hours of my childhood were spent in a delightful old-time garden enclosed by a fence nearly hidden by flowering shrubs and roses. I used to try to decide whether lilac time or rose time was sweeter, but never could decide. There were borders and beds gay with blossoms of every hue, from the pink hyacinths and golden daffodils of early spring to the hardy chrysanthemums, brave in red, yellow, white and pink, that were at their best when the autumn leaves were gorgeous in the woods and lasted until snow flew. There were vegetables, too, of quality and sorts, for grandfather was a famous gardener; and such berries and cherries and peaches and plums were there as I never shall see again.

But I have wandered away from my prairie garden. Here my trees are mostly beginners, some of them I have grown from seed; but the wind-breaks of laurel willow, Manitoba maple, poplar and ash have reached a height where they can be seen by all passers-by. They are the guardians of the garden, even though they themselves must be guarded each season from the ravages of this, that and the other insect whose name, in each case, is legion whatever the scientist may call it. To be severely practical, I here state that a little kerosene in the bottom of a large pail soon makes short work of the various beetles when the plants are small—just hold the pail at a slant and give the plant a shake. A spray of arsenate is good for caterpillars or any foliage-eating insect. Yes, a garden means work, as all things desirable do.

My hedges are three years old, the rest of the garden two. Last year there were a few plums on trees set out the year before, but they dropped off; there were currants and gooseberries a few, rhubarb and strawberries a-plenty. The strawberries are everbearing and last till the killing frosts. This year I shall have raspberries, too. Each year we have had vegetables and flowers all season long both for ourselves and for our

friends who do not have gardens. It is hard to choose which things most deserve honorable mention, I am proudest of my Lima beans because it is more of an achievement to grow them well, and of my Cos lettuce, so sweet and tender that after it came in we neglected the finest of ordinary head lettuce till it despairingly went to seed.

For winter use I can spinach, peas, beans, beets, corn and tomatoes, and make kraut and many kinds of pickle. We store in the cellar potatoes, cabbage, carrots and other roots, and a goodly supply of celery. So the garden lasts us the year around.

Nor do I stop gardening in the winter. After the beds and borders are all tucked in for the winter I may let Christmas and other holiday plans supplant the garden in my affections for a few weeks. But about the turn of the year when the seed catalogs begin to come in I begin to do arm-chair gardening, the most fascinating of indoor sports. I make plans for the next season, study varieties, check up on what seed I have saved and what I shall need to buy. I list new things to try, and decide how many of them I can get into the budget. In my mind's eye I see my garden growing as never garden grew before. Yes, I think my winter gardens are always my best ones. But the work is too easy, there is no toil for which to feel rewarded; I cannot go out in the twilight and wander up and down among the flowers and forget "the little cares that fretted me," so I long for spring.

First there will be the pansies and violets. I must finish out the peony border, enlarge the gladioli bed, transplant the foxglove and larkspur. The columbines will be beautiful this year. Oh, when spring comes the world will be made new.—Mary E. Strong.

Relation to Family Purse

EIGHT years ago we started to make a home on a bare prairie farm and because home would not be a home to me without trees, flowers and a garden, I determined to have a good garden.

I had been told it was easy to have a good garden where there were bluffs so we planted a shelter belt. Many of these trees are now 30 feet high. There was already a single row of Manitoba maples running east and west, north of the house. We planted five rows of Russian poplar, golden Russian willow and laurel-leaved willow north of the maples. On the south side of this belt of trees I planted my garden.

We secured from a nursery a few bushes of each of the following: red, black and white currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and sand cherries. These we planted in rows four feet apart, parallel with the trees. Then I put my vegetable garden in long rows beside them. The rows were made 30 inches apart so that they could be



Mrs. Boyle believes in having flowers to beautify the corners of the yard.

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The Real Way to Fry

Deep Fat Gives Better Results than a Frying Pan—

By Margaret M. Speechly

FRYING, to most people, means a hot stove, a frying pan and food cooking in sizzling fat. But, strictly speaking, that is not frying. The right term to use is sauter (so-tay), a French word, which adequately describes the process.

The real way to fry is to use deep fat. It is claimed by some people that this method makes food hard to digest, but this is not the case if the right course is followed. If the fat is the right temperature it does not soak into the food, because the heat forms a thin crust on the outside. This prevents absorption. If, on the other hand, the fat is not hot enough the food is apt to be soggy and greasy, so it is important to maintain the right temperature.

Many homemakers argue that more fat is needed for frying than for sauteing (so-tay-ing). This claim is without foundation, for two pounds French-fried potatoes, when fried, use only two table-spoons fat, while if the same amount is sauted it absorbs five and one-third table-spoons—almost three times more than if fried. Moreover, in frying, the fat can be used over and over again if properly cared for. This also proves that it is cheaper to fry than to sauter.

An important item in frying is the pan. The best type to use is a deep kettle of cast iron or aluminum. A shallow pan exposes a large surface to the cool air, making it hard to keep the temperature high and the food properly covered.

The right kind of fat is essential if good results are to be obtained. Not all fats are suitable; for instance, drippings, butter and chicken fat smoke at a low temperature and so should not be used for frying. Lard and suet make an excellent combination as they have a high smoking temperature. Both must be rendered and strained through double cheesecloth before using. For frying, combine two parts of lard with one of suet—and use plenty of it. There should be enough to completely cover the contents of a wire basket when lowered into the pan. Unless the food is entirely immersed it will not brown evenly.

Right Temperature Means Success

The temperature of the fat is all-important. If it is not hot enough the food will soak it up, while if over-heated the fat loses some of its value for frying. Of course the most satisfactory way of securing ideal temperatures is to use a thermometer especially designed for deep fat frying which registers 500 degrees Fahr. This costs about \$2.50. If your family is partial to fried foods it is a good investment. Most people have not yet become accustomed to using thermometers so here are some tests which give good results. Drop a cube of bread in the fat and if it browns in one minute or while you count, not too rapidly, to 60 (360 to 370 degrees Fahr.), the fat is ready for doughnuts, fritters and other uncooked mixtures. When the bread browns in 40 seconds (390 degrees Fahr.), croquettes, fish-balls and other cooked foods can be lowered into the fat. French-fried potatoes are immersed when the bread browns in 30 seconds (395 degrees Fahr.). If lower temperatures are used the food will absorb fat. The surest way of registering heat is to use a thermometer, because it is accurate and it saves time and waste. Cubes of bread are the next best method of testing fat, but care must be taken not to count too slowly or too quickly. The "smoke" test is not very reliable, for fats smoke at different temperatures.

Care must be taken to cook only a certain amount at a time. A full basket of French-fried potatoes will lower the temperature so much that a soggy product will result. Therefore it is a good plan to put in no more than will cover the bottom of your wire frying basket. The kind used for blanching vegetables is excellent for this purpose as it has a handle. When putting it into the fat lower it carefully or it will cause violent bubbling. This disturbance is due to the boiling of moisture attached to the food

In lifting out the basket let it drip for a minute and transfer it immediately to a plate covered with layers of clean brown paper. Put in the oven to keep hot and serve as soon as possible. Before the next load is fried, make sure that the fat is the right temperature.

After the frying is finished the fat should be clarified so that it may be used again. Crumbs and other particles of food which darken it and lower its efficiency for frying should be removed. A few slices of raw potatoes dropped in and cooked until all bubbling ceases, absorb odors and gases and collect some of the sediment. By straining the fat through double cheesecloth placed in a wire sieve all the undesirable material will be removed. It should be strained into the receptacle in which you intend to keep it until the next time it is needed.

French-Fried Potatoes

Peel medium potatoes and cut them in lengthwise strips half an inch wide and place in cold water. When everything is ready for frying, dry with a clean towel and put enough into the frying basket to cover the bottom. Do not fill it on any account or you will have soggy potatoes. Put in the basket when bread browns in 30 seconds, lowering it very carefully to prevent violent bubbling. Cook until a golden brown color, drain, sprinkle with salt and serve.

Chicken Croquettes

2 c. chopped chicken 1 tsp. pepper
1/2 tsp. salt 1 c. thick white sauce

Use cooked chicken and chop finely before measuring. Season and mix with sauce. Cool and shape into balls, pyramids and cylinders. Roll in bread crumbs, then dip in egg and lastly in crumbs. For dipping, add two table-spoons of water to each egg and beat well. It is very important that the whole croquette be covered with egg and crumb as this forms a coating through which the fat will not soak, provided it is hot enough. A cube of bread should brown in 40 seconds. Cook until a rich, golden brown, and drain on brown paper. Fish, veal, beef, rice, potato and many other foods can be made into tasty croquettes.

Crullers

1/4 c. butter 1/4 tsp. salt
1 c. sugar 1/4 tsp. grated nutmeg
2 eggs 1 c. milk
4 c. flour Powdered sugar
4 tsp. baking powder Cinnamon

Cream butter and add sugar gradually. Beat eggs until light and combine with sugar and fat. Mix and sift flour, baking powder, salt and nutmeg and add to the mixture alternately with the milk. Roll thin and cut in pieces three inches long by two inches wide. Make four crosswise gashes an inch wide. Run fingers in and out of gashes and lower into deep fat. A cube of bread should brown in 60 seconds. Crullers should rise to the top of fat and brown on one side. Do not turn more than once. Remove, drain on brown paper and sprinkle a mixture of powdered sugar and cinnamon.

Fritter Batter

This is used for coating various fruits, vegetables or mixtures before frying. When done they are called fritters.

1 c. bread flour 1 c. milk
1/2 tsp. salt 2 eggs
2 tsp. baking powder

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk gradually, removing all lumps. Beat eggs well and combine them with mixture.

Apple Fritters

2 medium sour apples Fritter batter
Powdered sugar

Pare, core and cut into thin slices. Stir into batter and drop by spoonfuls into deep fat. A cube of bread should brown in 60 seconds. When nicely browned, remove, drain on brown paper and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Serve hot in a folded napkin.

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The Golden Key

Story of a Woman Who Found that She Counted in the Greatness of Things and Discovered Happiness—By Margaret Phillips

THE pale moonbeams of the cold winter night was the only light in the room, when Hannah Stevens opened her eyes. She had been dreaming, and the feeling of her dream was still so real with her that it took some few minutes for her to realize that she was once more back in the cold little bedroom in the drear little ranch house.

She had gone to bed, utterly worn out and discouraged. The children had been cross and fretful. Donald, her husband, had been more silent and glum than ever before; that day she had done a big washing, carried the water up a steep, snowy hill and frozen her fingers while putting the clothes on to the line and again taking them off. So great had been her labors in washing that she hadn't time to tidy the house, and the supper had been eaten amid the discomforts of disorder and abject weariness. Another hour of irritation, crying children and snapping commands and silence reigned. Then the little ones were all in bed, tucking their heads under the clothes without goodnight kiss or evening prayer.

Hannah picked up the most of the playthings, tidied the kitchen, then she, too, crept into bed; an hour later Donald was beside her. They lay like two dead logs, asleep. It was months since she and Donald had spoken in any but the briefest words to each other. Where was the joy and the love and gladness that had made their first days together all delight? They were as dead to each other as one fence post is to another. Of course there had been crop failures and consequent poverty; there had been endless work and weariness; and their minds had stagnated because they never went any place or read anything that really interested them, until little by little their circle of the joy in living had narrowed and narrowed, until now, life was nothing but monotonous work, work and more work, till, like the soldiers facing the poisonous gas on the battlefield, they at last became apparently like dead things, without heart or mind or soul.

Thus at least was Hannah on her yesterday. But something had happened to break the deadly spell. Hannah was no longer a dead thing, even though the room was colder and the moonlight paler than when she had fallen asleep.

For Hannah had dreamed. And in her dream a voice that somehow held behind it the greatness of the ocean, the force of the hurricane and the gentleness of the sunshine, spoke to her. It seemed to her it spoke at times with the power that holds the stars in place and again with the tenderness that opens the petals of the June rose.

She had dreamed that she sat in absolute darkness, holding in her hands a jar with a lid shut tight upon it. She had lifted the lid, and immediately light poured out of it, poured and poured, till a great cloud surrounded her. And out of the cloud the voice spoke. And this is what it said and what she answered:

"Hannah Stevens, you are a failure."

"I know it."

"Your house is filled with discord and discomfort."

"I know it."

"Your husband takes no joy in you, nor your children."

"I know it."

"Life is drear and dull and dead, and every day is worse than its yesterday."

"I know it." Here Hannah bowed her head and wept.

"I have been sent to help you. I have for you a magic key that will unlock all doors to happiness. Through the first door you will enter a narrow underground passage then follow faithfully along, the way will be rough and dark and stony, but hold this key above your head and a light will shine from it and you need not stumble. At the far end will be a second door, this key again will open it. Go on and on, the way becomes easier as you go. Open every door and pass on unfearing. At last you will come to one that leads you into the Garden of All Joy. Drink then of the river that runs beside you, eat of the fruits that hang from the trees. Eternal joys will then be yours for God is Love and intends each of his creatures to find happiness."

"Give me the key."

"Wait! I must speak with you yet a

little more. Know this, that the Love that holds the stars in place, has held you eternally, has placed you here and given you things to do that nobody else could do as well. Know yourself a servant of the Living Power that has designed the redemption of mankind and the surcease of all sorrow. You are part of the great plan. Your work must be done or the work will be delayed. You count! in the great eternalness of things and if you fail, others will share your punishment. Love needs you, and needs you here and now."

"I will not fail. Give me the key."

Then the cloud had become more dense, and then again was gone, and in her hand was the golden key that promised to lead her into the Garden of Joy. She clasped it tightly awhile, then, remembering it was a thing to be used before anything could be gained, she rose and looked for a door it would open. What was her surprise to see many doors about her, and on each was a name. She opened her hand and looked at her key to see which door it should fit and read on it, "Unselfed Love," and turning it over read, "In giving joy to others you will find your own freedom."

Then she awoke. So vivid was her dream that she looked at her hand to see if she still held the key. It was not there but its message was. She lay back on her pillow and remembered her dream, fixing in her mind all the words she had heard, then she said, "I thought work was the necessity of Life, now I know that Love is. I will not fail God's request of me. I thought He had forgotten me. I know now He hadn't."

Her mind then began to follow this new idea and she asked herself, "How can I bring joy into the home?" Hannah was essentially a practical woman so when the morning alarm just then went off, she said, "Here's my first chance," and hopped out of bed, dressed quickly and soon had roaring fires going in the living room and kitchen. Donald had always gotten up first and her act so pleased him that he got up happier than he had been for days. Hannah was singing as she went about getting the breakfast, an old song of her youth, something about a little wave that had its nightcap on so very, very early in the morning. It awakened the children, and out of bed they came with a rush, laughing and tumbling.

"Dress quickly, dears," she called to them. "I have lovely fluffy muffins for breakfast and they'll soon be ready." She had managed to make a little surprise cake for their school lunch as well, but this she didn't tell them yet. And so the morning was started.

All the day her mind kept planning, "joy to others." One thing she realized was that she couldn't be joyful if she got too tired, so she planned her work to save her strength. She asked Donald to carry the water for her and really he was glad to do it. Then she took a little rest after dinner, lying on her bed and reading for 15 minutes. She decided since she had been on her feet all morning she would sit and sew in the afternoon. She made a game of the playthings and the children learned to put them away and tidy the room themselves. She told them a story when she washed their faces and combed their hair and it was all done in no time. It was surprising how love and laughter oiled the wheels of the day's work, and when night came and the last wee one had been tucked in with a little hug and kiss and prayer, she felt she had used her magic key all day and, as in her dream, she had opened the first door.

Once started in the idea of hunting for joy, her mind continued to find new ways and means. One of them was dye. They had been so poor that dresses and everything else in the place were faded and discouraged looking. So she dyed some red, some blue, some brown. It was surprising how much better they all felt in bright colored clothes. Then she went at the house. Out of old torn sheets she had dyed red she made side curtains for the living room windows. "They'll look cheerful for the winter time," she told Donald, "and when summer comes maybe we'll get new ones." Once she got started in to brighten up things, the whole family saw the benefit and began to help her. Donald painted the kitchen floor, the old chairs and cupboards and

Continued on Page 28

Useful Ideas for the Family

Easily Made Conveniences Mean Greater Efficiency and Comfort

Revolving Flour Barrel

I THINK that the handiest labor-saving device we have is our revolving flour barrel. My husband rounded the ends of a piece of hardwood, 33 ins. x 3 ins. x 1 in., with a plane to form a pivot bar and then bored a hole 1 in. in diameter in two pieces of wood, 7 ins. x 3 ins. x 1 in., into which he fitted the ends of the bar so they would revolve easily. Then he nailed one of these pieces to the bottom of the shelf above and the other to the floor. By means of two small blocks of wood he attached the barrel on to the hardwood pivot bar, using bolts to secure it. The blocks are used because of the convex shape of the barrel side. My husband also made a hinged half-lid out of inch boards. We have found this barrel a great saving of labor, for it is tidy and is so easily handled that even the smallest child can operate it. Neither mice nor insects can get at the flour, and painted white, as we have it, it is an object of beauty. After using the barrel, I just give it a little push and it swings under the shelf, altogether out of the way.—Mrs. J.R.A.



vides a handy shelf on which pans or utensils can be placed.—J.P.

The handiest knife-cleaner I ever used was made from a piece of board about 6 ins. x 12 ins., and two strips of tapestry carpet of the same dimensions. Place the carpet, wool sides together, on the board with all edges even and tack firmly across the centre. This will allow the carpet to be lifted up like the leaves of a book. At one end place powdered bath-brick and a little baking soda between the two layers of carpet. Insert a damp knife and rub it back and forth, holding the top layer down with the other hand. Polish the knife at the other end of the cleaner.—Mrs. J.A.S.

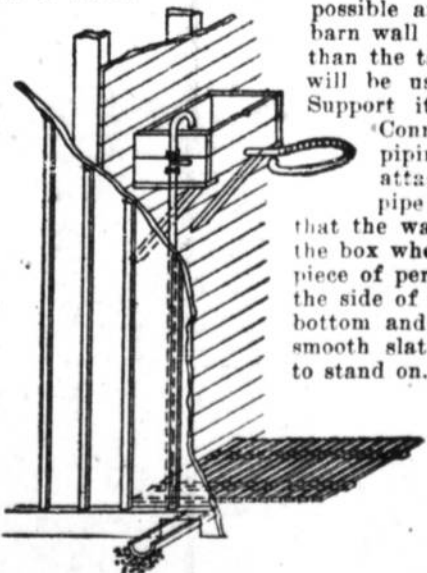
How to Make a Shower Bath

A home-made shower, constructed at practically no cost, is something which will be welcome by those whose bathing facilities are limited. Cut a hole in the bottom of a four-gallon bucket to admit a piece of pipe two inches long and solder it in place. To this attach a piece of rubber tubing four to six feet long, and fit a nozzle on to the end of it. A good substitute for a nozzle is the sprinkler or "rose" of a watering can. Attach a rope to the handle of the bucket and run it through a pulley fastened to a joist in the ceiling by a staple. This allows the bucket to be raised without unnecessary strain. Nail a wall bracket into the studing on the wall or the door facing, around which wind the rope so that the pail is held without slipping. A wooden clothes-pin can be used to regulate the flow of water. A couple of coats of enamel improve the appearance of the pail and the large tub in which the bather stands.



The second shower, which can be used where water is piped into the barn, is handy for the boys in hot weather. Build a box as tightly as possible and nail it to the barn wall at a point higher than the tallest person who will be using the shower. Support it with brackets.

Connect a piece of piping, with a valve attached, to the main pipe in the barn so that the water will run into the box when desired. Fit a piece of perforated pipe into the side of the box near the bottom and build a rack of smooth slats for the bather to stand on. The water runs away through a pipe in the barn wall. The U.S. Department of Agriculture originated the foregoing shower bath.



Bread Raiser

Many women find it hard to keep a crust from forming on loaves when they are rising in the pans. Mother thought out a remedy for this and got us to make her a box similar to the illustration. She is well pleased with it and finds it a great success. To make the bread raiser, either secure a strong box or build one out of lumber. Fill all cracks with putty or line the box with beaverboard to make it as air-tight as possible. Hinge a pair of tight doors on the front and make slat shelves resting on cleats. On the floor of the box put a pan of hot water, the steam from which will keep the air moist enough to prevent a crust forming on the loaves. Just try it and you will find it a most economical article.—W.B.

Editor's Note—Before making the box, measure your bread pans so that it will be the right size and shape to hold them conveniently. The shelves should be placed so that there is plenty of room for the dough to rise. If they are too close together the loaves will touch the shelf above, spoiling their shape and making it necessary to scrub the slats. Movable shelves are more satisfactory than stationary ones.

Anyone who has an oil stove will find it a good plan to mount it on a platform. A narrow strip around the edges is necessary to keep the stove from sliding off. Cross pieces on the under side, to which casters are attached, raise the platform sufficiently to prevent the cook from stubbing her toes on it. Besides allowing the stove to move easily, the platform pro-

PRACTICAL IDEAS WANTED

If you have any home-made devices for saving time, labor and money, The Guide is anxious to hear from you. Regular rates are paid for suitable ideas. Dimensions and materials should be carefully described. Wherever possible, a rough sketch or photograph should accompany the description. Address letters to the Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



Magic

Lies in pretty teeth—Remove that film

Why will any man or woman in these days have dingy film on teeth?

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Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to the teeth, enters crevices and stays. When left it forms the basis of tartar. Teeth look discolored more or less.

But film does more. It causes most tooth troubles. It holds food substances which ferment and form acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

You leave it

Old ways of brushing leave much of that film intact. It dims the teeth and, night and day, threatens serious damage. That's why so many well-brushed teeth discolor and decay. Tooth troubles have been constantly increasing. So dental science has been seeking ways to fight that film. Two effective methods have been found. They mean so much that leading dentists the world over now advise them.

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Lives altered

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The Stout Person's Innings

Superfluous Fat a Menace—Habits of Living Responsible for
Much Needless Weight—By Margaret M. Speechly

AS I have dealt with the difficulties of thin people, it is time for the stout sisters to have their innings. If you have not already pondered over the weight chart in The Guide of February 14, do so without delay for it will tell you the plain unvarnished truth. If you are slightly over the average there is no cause for alarm, but if you are carrying around ten or more unnecessary pounds it is well to do some serious thinking.

In general there are two reasons for the development of superfluous flesh. It may be due to some kink in the mechanism of your body, which can usually be remedied by treatment at the hands of a competent medical practitioner. Never trust yourself to a person who is not fully qualified.

Another cause (and the more common) is wrong habits of living. To have a reserve in case of illness is imperative, but to be burdened with avoirdupois is a positive menace to health. Young people over twenty-five should watch their weight because as years go on they will probably accumulate more flesh owing to a decrease in physical activity. When young it is a comparatively easy matter to reduce, but the older a person is the more difficult the task becomes.

Perhaps you do not realize the danger incurred by accumulating superfluous flesh. Fat in excess puts an undesirable strain upon the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and other vital organs by surrounding the tissues, while in some cases it actually takes the place of the cells themselves. The organs of the over-fat may be likened to a person compelled to do his regular work when burdened with heavy, bulky clothing—activity is retarded and the worker soon becomes fatigued. A body hampered by a load of needless flesh has poor resistance to disease. With all these disabilities it is no wonder that it is considered a great risk to insure the life of a corpulent person.

Quite apart from internal harm done by superfluous fat, there is little comeliness about an obese person. It is harder for her to dress attractively than it is for her slim sister, while her choice of clothing is more limited. Her garments wear out faster and cost her more. Everybody pities her because she puffs and blows like a grampus when making the slightest effort. However, for most stout people there is hope, provided they are willing to practice self-sacrifice and to alter their habits of living.

Anybody who is very heavy, especially after middle-life should never try to reduce without first consulting a physician.

Those who are not rotund in figure but are decidedly plump should inwardly digest the following so that they may avoid the fate which awaits the over-stout.

Are You a "Stylish Stout" ?

In seeking to become a sylph-like creature once more, remember that there is a direct relation between the food eaten, the energy expended in work and play, and the number of pounds you weigh. In youth you were accustomed to taking hearty meals and plenty of exercise both indoors and in the open, with the result that you felt tip-top and were of normal weight. Later, when tied to the house your appetite probably remained as good while the amount of energy you consumed decreased considerably. Gradually the scales went higher each time and clothing had to be altered, until you found that you, a young woman of 35 or 40, must be classed as a "stylish stout." Superfluous flesh is laid on gradually—it comes like a thief in the night—for if more food is eaten than is necessary it is stored up as fat.

The moral is, curb that appetite.

reduce the amount of food eaten and choose it with care. Ring the changes gradually, be persistent, and do not expect to get rid of your burden in a week or a month when it has taken years to accumulate. Everybody needs exercise, but it is usually unnecessary to prescribe gymnastics for the farm homemaker who uses up a lot of energy in looking after children and in feeding a large family. What she really needs is more fresh air.

Regularity of meals is essential. Lunches in the afternoon and before going to bed add fuel to a fire that is already over-stoked and put an unfair strain on the digestion. One of the greatest faults of many kind-hearted homemakers is that of pressing people to eat more than they desire. A person doing the family cooking often tastes the food to make sure that it is properly seasoned. This practice is responsible for many pounds of unnecessary flesh for it is not what you do once but what you do for years that counts. Accurate measurement of all ingredients does away with the necessity for tasting.

Eschew Second Helpings

One of the best ways to reduce the amount of food consumed is to eat smaller meals. Instead of taking as much as usual, try smaller helpings and resist the temptation to pass back for "more." Eat as slowly as possible, chewing each mouthful thoroughly and you will find you do not need as much as before. Drink between meals rather than while at the table, for a larger quantity of food is taken when it is washed down with liquid. At the end of a meal you should feel as if you could easily eat more. Your stomach may protest and try to persuade you that you are hungry, but do not listen to it for before long it will become accustomed to handling lighter loads. If it feels empty before the next meal take a drink of water instead of eating a cookie or a doughnut.

There are many foods a stout person may eat with safety, but they must be chosen with care. The following may be eaten in moderation: Clear soups (without rice or macaroni), whole wheat bread, bran muffins, skimmed milk, lean meats, fish and fowl, vegetables (served without butter or sauce) such as cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, spinach, young beet tops, cress, string beans, radishes, tomatoes, asparagus, celery, oranges, apples, grape fruit, raspberries and other fresh fruits except bananas, salads of fruit or vegetables without dressings, water ices or light desserts made of gelatin or fruit. Bulky foods of low fuel value such as vegetables help to satisfy the appetite without increasing the amount of fat-forming material ingested. They also aid in preventing constipation.

Now for the foods that are taboo for stout people. Fat meats such as pork, bacon, sausages or goose; rich pastries, cakes, cookies, doughnuts; cream (whipped or plain), candy, rich sauces, cheese, ice creams with syrup or sauce, thick soups, cooked cereals such as oatmeal, or cornmeal; puddings of rice, tapioca or sago, honey, jam, jelly, corn syrup, raisins, dates, figs, apricots, prunes, bananas, are all excellent flesh builders, and so should not be eaten by those who are stout or who have a tendency to be over-weight. Tea and coffee are not nourishing by themselves, so if freshly made can be taken in moderation by most people. If trying to lose weight, cream or sugar should be omitted. Skimmed milk or lemon juice can be used with safety. Cocoa is a very nourishing beverage so must be avoided. Butter, white bread and potatoes must be used very sparingly.

I think I have made it plain that in most cases the regulation of weight lies in your own hands. Properly selected foods in small amounts will keep the human machine running in good order. Each meal

Continued on Page 32



Making Full Use of a Carcass

Tongue, Brain, Kidney and Other Parts of Animals Preserved for Summer Use—By Margaret M. Speechly

EACH year more women are canning surplus meat before the warm weather arrives or when killing is done. However, there are many who do not use as much of the carcass as they might.

Success is not a matter of chance any more. By carrying out instructions carefully it is possible to have a variety of most delicious meats prepared by the cold-pack method. The following points should be studied by everybody who does home canning.

1. Select pint or quart jars free from chips, cracks or flaws, and file off any sharp pieces of glass that might pierce the rubber rings. Test glass tops as carefully as the mouth of jars. Two-quart containers are too large to use. See that sealers and tops are scrupulously clean.

2. Use new, thick rubber rings. Old rings crack or break easily and will not stand long processing.

3. Test containers. Discard all that are not air-tight and use them for jams or pickles.

4. Pack meat in jars, put on rubbers and tops and partially seal.

5. Place on rack in boiler with boiling water at least two inches above the tallest jars. Process for required length of time. Do not commence to count the time until the water boils rapidly.

6. Remove and seal containers one by one. Do not invert or place jars on one side. Avoid draughts as they may crack glass, but place sealers as far apart as possible so they may cool quickly.

7. Store in a dry, cool place where dampness and extremes in temperature may be avoided.

The importance of cleanliness when handling meats cannot be over-emphasized, as it is impossible for the heat used in canning to make meat fit for human consumption when it has not been properly cared for. Animals should not be exhausted or bruised before killing, as it is then difficult to bleed the carcass thoroughly. After killing, great care must be taken to prevent the meat from becoming infected by contact with the intestinal contents. Let the carcass hang for 24 hours before cutting it up, and then allow another day for further cooling. A clean place, free from dust, and as low as 32 degrees to 36 degrees Fahr. should be used. These temperatures are not low enough to freeze the meat but are sufficient to prevent spoilage.

Alternate freezing and thawing should not be permitted, as it renders meat liable to rapid spoilage. Frozen meat may be canned successfully provided it is thawed and used at once. The centre of the piece should be entirely free from frost.

On opening a jar of canned food the condition of the contents should be carefully observed. There should be no bad odors, although smoked products sometimes give off a faint odor due to the smoking process. This is harmless and will disappear in a few minutes. Any odor that is at all disagreeable should prevent anyone from using the food. There is little danger of spoilage if directions are followed implicitly, but it is always well to examine the contents of a jar on opening it.

Directions for other phases of canning meats, fowl and fish, beside those given below, may be obtained in Guide Bulletin No. 22 and in the bulletins prepared by the Department of Agriculture in any of the western provinces. These pamphlets are sent free of charge to anyone who makes application for them.

The following are some of the more unusual ways of using meats and meat products:

Tongue

The tongue of beef, pork, veal or

lamb may be canned whether pickled or fresh. If salted, soak over night in cold water and simmer until tender in fresh boiling water. When done, place on a platter, remove skin and surplus fat at root of tongue and cut in convenient slices for putting in sealer. Pack in jars and fill with liquor in which the tongue was boiled, making sure that the gravy is not too salty. Process for three hours.

When canning a fresh tongue, clean thoroughly, rub heavily with salt and let stand for eight or ten hours with salt sprinkled over it. Remove salt, simmer until tender in boiling water, skin and pack as above.

Spare Ribs

Roast spare ribs as usual, season to taste and brown nicely. Remove the bones by cutting down the inside of each rib and divide meat into pieces convenient for packing. Pour over gravy made by adding hot water to grease in roasting pan. Process for three hours.

Brains

Soak brains in several changes of water for 30 minutes to draw out the blood. Remove membranes, brown in a frying pan with fat and season with salt and pepper. Pack in jars and cover with gravy made by pouring boiling water on to the hot grease in the frying pan. Process for three hours.

Kidneys

Some people have a wrong idea about kidneys. They are perfectly wholesome provided they come from a healthy animal. Split them open, remove the small sac inside and soak in several changes of lightly salted water. Cut into slices about one-half inch thick, sear in hot grease, sprinkle with salt and pepper and brown. Add sliced onions to hot grease, brown well and pack with kidneys in jars. Pour over a gravy made by adding hot water to the pan grease. Process for three hours.

Sausages

Pack sausage meat in jars to within three-quarters of an inch from the top of jar. Process for three hours after water boils.

Some people prefer to make sausage meat into cakes and to brown them in hot grease in a frying pan. Pack in jars to within one-half inch of top and cover with boiling gravy. Process for three hours.

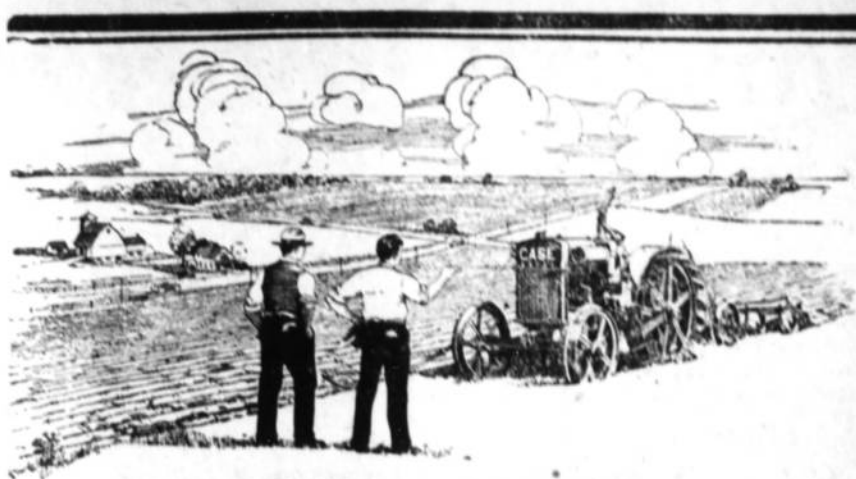
Sausages in casings are boiled for ten minutes or are browned in fat. Pack in jars and process for three hours.

Liver Sausage

Remove the membrane from hog, beef or veal liver, cut away large blood vessels and soak for two hours to draw out the blood. Boil until cooked through and cool. Put it through the food chopper with half as much boiled fat pork. Mix thoroughly, season with salt, pepper, thyme, marjoram and ground cloves. Onion is also an improvement. Stuff the mixture into large casings, cover with boiling water and boil for ten minutes. Pack in jars, pour over the liquor in which sausages were boiled, partially seal and process three hours. If no casings are available fill the jars to within half an inch of the top with sausage meat and process as above.

Sandwich Filling

Simmer meat scraps until tender, put through meat grinder twice and season. For every five pounds use 4 or 5 tsp. salt, 2 tsp. pepper, 3 tsp. poultry seasoning, 1 tsp. thyme, 1 tsp. allspice and onion to taste. Pack in jars, add liquor in which meat was cooked. Process for three hours. This makes nice sandwich filling for the children's lunches for school, etc.



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Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

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Where Demand is Greater Than Supply

In these times when we hear such a lot of "hard luck stories" ain't it just "a grand and glorious feeling" to get a letter like this of Fred Rosekrans, of Edberg, Alta. It revives that flickering hope that things are not as bad as pictured. Here's Mr. Rosekrans' letter written just a few days ago.

"These days we hear a great deal about supply and demand. Generally the supply is much greater than the demand, but not

in my case as a little nine word ad. in your paper sold all of my Buff Orpington cockerels and brought in many orders that I was unable to fill, so this is one instance where the demand was much larger than the supply. Orders still coming although my ad. only appeared once in January. So I am very well satisfied with results as well as my customers, as one party writes: 'Cockerels received O.K. We are certainly pleased with same. Can you furnish us more of the same quality—If so please let us know by return mail as we want more of these fine birds as they are the best we have got from any breeders.'"

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The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart
(Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS

Wallace Macpherson, a fashionable young loungeur, is supported by his wealthy Aunt Mary. At a Florida hotel, Wallie develops an interest in Helene Spenceley, a girl from a Wyoming ranch, but she openly snubs him. Stung by her remarks Wallie determines to go west and make good by his own effort. Wallie breaks relations with his aunt who is much opposed to his departure and sets out for Wyoming, where he has been advised by "Pinkey" Frapp that there is a homestead open if he has "guts" enough to hold it. He flies on the homestead which is in the centre of a big rancher's lease. Canby, the rancher, has hired a bad man, Boise Bill, to keep out homesteaders, but the latter has not done enough work to hold the land legally. On his first night on the land, Boise Bill comes upon Wallie by surprise and tries to intimidate him. In a moment of indignant rage, and by an uncalculated accident, Wallie gets the drop on his antagonist, and with the help of Pinkey, who comes on the scene, gets rid of Boise Bill, who never bothers him again.

CHAPTER VIII Neighbors

THE modest herring had been the foundation of the great Canby fortune. Small and unpretentious, the herring had swum in the icy waters of the Maine coast until transformed into French sardine by Canby, sr. It had brought wealth and renown to the shrewd old Yankee, who was alleged to have smelled of herring even in his coffin, but the Canby family were not given to boasting of the source of their income to strangers, and by the time Canby, jr., was graduated from Harvard they were fairly well deodorized.

In the East many things had conspired to make the young Canby the misanthrope and recluse he had come to be in Wyoming, where he was fully aided and abetted in his desire for seclusion by his neighbors, who disliked him so thoroughly that they went out of their way to avoid speaking to him.

Having been graduated without distinction, he concentrated his efforts upon an attempt to become one of a New England coterie that politely but firmly refused to do more than admit his existence.

In pursuance of his ambition he built a castle-like residence and specialized in orchids and roses, purchased a yacht, became an exhibitor at the Horse Show. Society praised his roses, but their admiration did not extend to Canby; he went on solitary cruises, in his floating palace and the Horse Show, which had proved an open sesame to others, in his case was a failure.

Finally he married a girl who had the entree to the circle he coveted, but his wife received invitations which did not include her husband. The divorce court ended the arrangement, and Canby had the privilege of paying a king's ransom in alimony into one of Boston's first families.

Petty, unscrupulous, overbearing, Canby never attributed his failure to the proper cause, which was his unpleasant personality, but regarded it as a conspiracy on the part of society to defeat him in his ambition and accordingly came to hate it.

When he was not travelling he spent his time on the feudal estate he had created in Wyoming, where he had no visitors except Helene Spenceley and her brother, who came occasionally when invited. Protecting himself from invasion from the smaller cattle-men and homesteaders was in the nature of a recreation to Canby, who had various methods of ridding himself of their presence.

Boise Bill was one of those he kept for the purpose of intimidating prospective settlers and was considered by him his ablest lieutenant. Theretofore when that person returned and stated that the job of running off the newcomer was one he did not care to tackle further, Canby could not fail to be impressed by the declaration.

Among traits less agreeable, Boise Bill had a strong sense of humor, albeit of a somewhat ghoulish brand, usually. As he rode back to report to Canby, the ludicrous side of the encounter grew on him until it outweighed the chagrin he first had felt at getting the worst of it.

Thinking of Wallie in his "dude"

clothes, his face pale and his eyes gleaming, swinging the frying-pan in his rage at the loss of his supper, when a more experienced man would have thrown up his hands promptly, Boise Bill slapped his leg and rocked in the saddle as he chuckled:

"That's the closest squeak I ever had; he might a trembled his gun off and killed me!"

To Canby he declared with a face that was unsmiling and solemn:

"I 'low I got my share of nerve when it comes to a show-down, and I ain' no skim-milk runt, neither, but that nester—he's a giant—and hos-tile as they make 'em! He had me lookin' at my hole card from the outset."

"Are you afraid of him?" Canby demanded, incredulously.

"I wouldn't say I'm actually afraid of him, but I got an old mother in southern Idaho that's dependin' on me and I can't afford to take chances."

"I'll go myself," said Canby, curtly.

"Don't let him git the drop on you," Boise Bill warned him. "I never see anybody so quick as he is. He had out his weepion and was over the fire at me before I knew what was happenin'," with conviction. "He gets 'ringy'—that feller."

Canby's cold grey eyes glittered, though he said nothing of his intentions.

Pinkey put up Wallie's silk tent and staked it, showed him how to hobble and picket his horse and to make baking-powder biscuit, and left him.

"It'll be lonesome at first, and the work'll come hard on you, but you'll be jest as happy as if you was in your right mind, onct you git used to it," he assured Wallie.

"The work doesn't bother me, but I imagine it will be lonesome."

"You ought to git some kind of an animal and tame it," Pinkey suggested. "I mind one winter when I 'bached' I tamed and halter-broke two chipmunks so I could lead 'em anywhur. You wouldn't believe what company they was for me."

Wallie agreed that it was an idea, but he was privately of the opinion that there would be a limit to the pleasure which the company of chipmunks, however accomplished, could afford him.

"If only I had a congenial neighbor," he sighed "it would make a great difference."

"There's Canby—you might call on him," Pinkey suggested, grinning. "Or if you ketch yourself pickin' at the bed-clothes you can saddle up and scamper over and see me. 'Tain't fur—forty miles across the mounting. Jest below that notch—you can't miss it."

Wallie had looked at the notch often since then. He was staring at it the evening Canby rode down on him—staring and thinking so hard of Helene Spenceley that Canby had checked his horse and was looking at him before he saw him.

It would be impossible to say which was the more astonished.

Instead of the fearsome person Canby had anticipated, he saw one so different and at the same time so extraordinary that he could not immediately collect himself.

Wallie's trunks had followed him, together with a supply of provisions, and now, his day's work done, he was sitting in front of his tent on a patent camp-chair garbed in whatsoever had come handiest.

Canby's eyes rested upon a mild-looking young man in a purple silk lounging robe, hob-nailed mountain boots, and a yachting cap with a black patent-leather visor. He was smoking a cigarette with a gold tip and a monogram, held in a hand that was white and carefully manicured.

In his surprise, Canby said: "Good evening," almost amiably.

Wallie, in turn, saw a visitor who looked as if he might just have returned from a canter through Central Park. His appearance was so homelike and familiar that Wallie went forward with a radiant smile of welcome. Before he knew it Canby found himself shaking hands vigorously with the person he had come to quarrel with.

Wallie was sure that it was Canby,



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but it flashed through his mind that perhaps he was not so black as he was painted and Pinkey was given to exaggeration, and very likely Boise Bill had acted upon his own initiative. At any rate, after four days of solitude Wallie would have been delighted to see his Satanic Majesty; so, with his most engaging smile, he invited Canby to dismount and stated that his name was "Macpherson."

Canby could do nothing less than give his name also, though he refused the invitation. Whereupon Wallie declared heartily:

"I take this as very nice and neighborly of you, Mr. Canby, and please believe I appreciate it!"

Canby bowed but said nothing.

"You see, I'm a newcomer," Wallie babbled, "and I have so many things to learn that you can teach me. I consider myself fortunate in having a neighbor of your experience, and if you

will let me I shall come to you for advice often."

"Don't hesitate to call on me." In Canby's eyes there was something like a glint of amusement.

Wallie went on guilelessly, finding it an extreme relief, after his enforced silence, to have an ear to talk into.

"The fact is," confidentially, "I may not look it but I am a good deal of a tenderfoot."

"Indeed?" Canby raised a politely surprised eyebrow.

"Yes," he prattled on, "I am totally ignorant of agricultural matters; but I hope to learn and make a good thing, ultimately, out of this dry-farming proposition. I've got a little money, and I intend to invest it in developing this homestead. By mixing brains with industry I hope by next fall to get an ample return upon my money and labor. I trust I am not too optimistic?"

"It would not seem so," Mr. Canby

replied, guardedly. "How are you fixed for horses?"

"I was just going to ask you about that," Wallie exclaimed. "I want to plow, and haul some fence posts, and I shall need horses. Can you recommend a team that would suit me?"

"Next Thursday, at two o'clock, there will be a stock sale at my place, and I have no doubt that you will be able to pick up something there for your purpose."

"That's splendid!" Wallie cried, delightedly. "I shall seek you out, Mr. Canby, and ask you to assist me in making a selection. I've been thing of buying a cow, too—this is rare good luck, isn't it, to be able to purchase what I need without going so far for it!"

"I shall be present—hunt me up—two o'clock, Thursday."

With a smile and a nod Canby gathered up his reins and departed

while Wallie with a glowing face looked after him and declared aloud:

"That's what I call real Western sociability!"

(To be continued)

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home-made dish-drier, etc.; How to finance the farm home; How to make pretty vases from old jars; How to banish insect pests; How to clean woodwork; Hot school luncheons; Child training, etc. 132 pages, good paper, strong binding, well illustrated. Published and procurable only from The Grain Growers' Guide. Sent free and postpaid for a \$1.00 subscription, new or renewal, your own or anyone else's.

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Mar. 14, '23

Inequalities in Marriage Laws

Continued from Page 12

divorce purposes apart from her husband after separating from him for cause.

Void Marriages

In the case I have just recited, although the man was wealthy and the woman was without property of any kind, he was not required to pay her any allowance or turn over any property to her.

A marriage may be void for any one of several reasons. Let me give you another illustration. In 1902 a slide occurred at Frank in which many human lives were lost. Working there at that time was a miner who shortly before married a young girl. At the time of the slide he disappeared. Some 10 years later, the wife believing her husband to be dead, married a farmer possessed of a mortgaged farm. At the time of the marriage he was worth less than \$500. Both worked hard and practiced economy. They paid off the mortgage and acquired other valuable property to the extent of \$35,000.

About two years ago the first husband, who turned out to be a worthless fellow, was seen in a mining town in Idaho. Upon this being verified, husband number two, who had become vain over his splendid farm, and in love with another woman, told the woman whom he thought he married in 1912, that as her first husband was living she could not marry him; that she was a bigamist and would have to leave his home and rustle for herself. She left his home without a cent.

In England, husband number two would be required to provide for the woman. Alberta imposes no such duty on the man. She was without redress. Until our federal parliament awakens to the necessity for a comprehensive divorce law, the legislators of this province should legislate to protect the woman in such a case.

Alimony

In Alberta the law as to alimony is very unsatisfactory. Alimony is an allowance which, by order of the court, the husband is compelled to pay to his wife from whom he has been legally separated or divorced, for her support and maintenance. Usually it is allowed as an incident to proceedings for judicial separation or divorce, so that there is no doubt our federal government can legislate with regard to it. Our appeal court has held that alimony is also a matter of civil rights, and the province may legislate with regard to it.

To entitle a wife to alimony she must prove a valid and subsisting marriage, and either desertion or legal cruelty on the part of her husband. What is legal cruelty? The ecclesiastical courts in England undertook to define it in the year 1790. That decision is followed by our courts today. Under it the wife cannot recover alimony unless she establishes that the husband has subjected her to treatment likely to produce, or which did produce physical illness or mental distress of a nature calculated permanently to affect her bodily health or endanger her reason, and that there is reasonable apprehension that the same state of things will continue.

In the words of Chief Justice Meredith, of Ontario, the husband "may subject his wife daily and even hourly to such treatment as makes her life a veritable hell upon earth and she is without remedy if he is robust enough to suffer it all without impairment of her physical health or her mentality."

Law "Wise and Humane"

The reason for this harsh rule was stated by the court in the leading case in 1790 in these words: "The law in this respect has acted with its usual wisdom and humanity, with that true wisdom and that real humanity, that regards the general interests of mankind. . . . when people understand that they must live together except for a very few reasons known to the law, they learn to soften by mutual accommodation that yoke which they know they cannot shake off; they become good husbands and good wives from the necessity of remaining husbands and wives; for necessity is a powerful master in teaching the duties which it imposes."

Such reasoning may be wise and

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humane insofar as petty differences between husband and wife are concerned; but there are cruelties short of endangering life or mentality which are not softened by mutual accommodation.

Wife Suffers

In case of brutality, short of legal cruelty, it is the wife who suffers. She usually has less physical strength than her husband. If she does not remain with her children and endure the torture, her only alternative is to leave the home and the property she has helped to accumulate. As a rule she must leave the children as she is without means to support them. On the other hand if the wife is bad tempered or of a nagging disposition and the husband not physically strong enough to silence her or capable of making her life miserable, he can stay away from home, and in this way escape from the society of his wife, and leave her to assume his family responsibilities.

In Quebec judicial separation may in the discretion of the court be granted on the ground of outrage, ill-usage or grievous assault. It is time our legislature was taking some action, for cases of hardship are numerous.

Homestead Law

Our federal government should amend our Dominion Land Act to provide that homesteads and pre-emptions may be taken up in the joint names of the spouses.

If a married couple determine to go homesteading, each of them go forth resolved to devote all their time and energy to building up a happy and prosperous home. As the home thus acquired is the result of the joint efforts of both husband and wife the title should be in the name of both.

Under existing law the husband may make entry for a homestead in his own name. A wife cannot acquire a homestead in her own name. A homestead cannot be acquired in the joint names of husband and wife. That is not as it should be.

As the property comprises as much the earnings of the wife as of the husband, the spouses should not only be allowed to take up a homestead in their joint names, but a married man should not be permitted to take one up in his own name; all entries should be in the name of both spouses, and the spouses should be equally interested in the home when it is proved up and the title should be in the name of neither alone; it should be in the names of both.

Community Property

About 900 years ago Sweyn, king of Denmark, was taken prisoner by the vandals. The ladies of Denmark sold their jewels to ransom him. Out of gratitude to the Danish ladies King Sweyn introduced alimony into Denmark, and his son, Canute, king of England, introduced it into England. So that for more than one thousand years married women have had a dower interest in their husband's lands. By this law an English lady, after the death of her husband, is entitled, during the rest of her life, to the use of one-third of all lands owned by him during his married life.

Alberta is not so generous to her women as Canute was to English women 900 years ago. The widow only has dower in Alberta in the homestead, and she may be deprived of this without any notice to her if she leaves home for anything short of legal cruelty on the part of the husband.

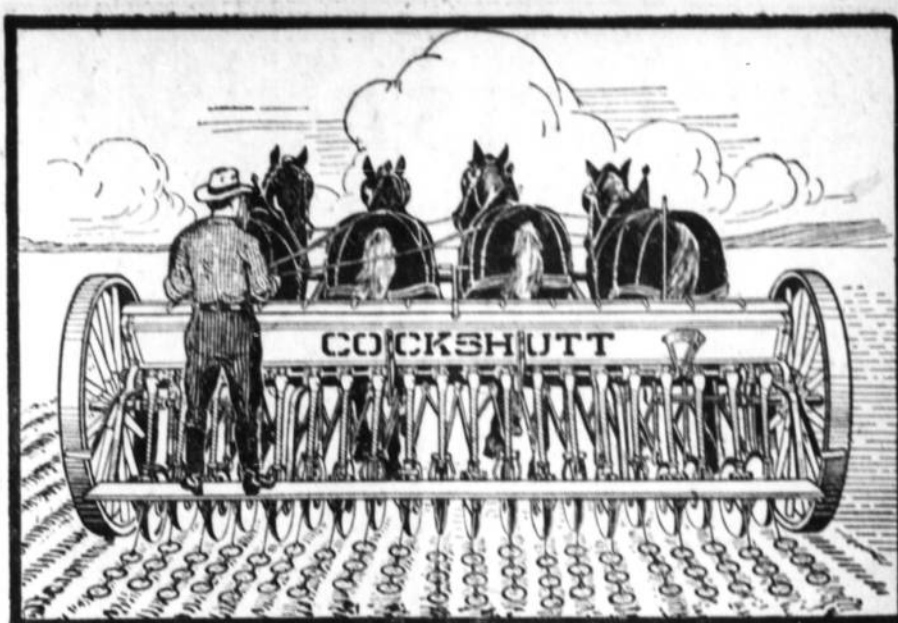
Married women would be much better off if we had community property. In other words, the joint earnings of husband and wife should belong not to the husband alone, but jointly to husband and wife.

1. The husband should be entitled to retain all property that he had before marriage, and all that he may thereafter acquire by gift or descent.

2. The wife should have the same right to retain her separate property for herself.

3. The property which is acquired after marriage as the result of hard work on the part of both of them, should not be "his" but should be "theirs."

4. The husband alone should have the right to administer the personal property of the community, unless he is an habitual drunkard, or for other reason is incompetent, then the court in its discretion should have the power



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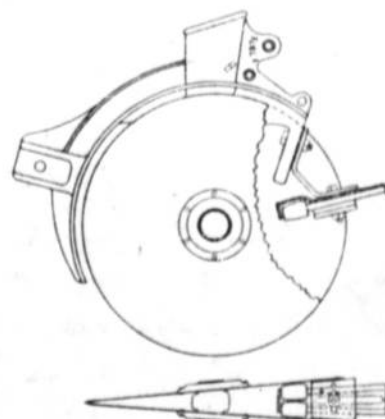
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to make the wife the head of the community. The head of the community should have the right to sell or mortgage the personality with out consulting the other spouse.

5. All realty acquired in the name of the spouse who is not the head of the community should be deemed to belong to that spouse, but all realty acquired in the name of the spouse who is the head of the community should be deemed to be joint acquests of the community, if they be not proved to have belonged to one of the consorts previously to the marriage, or to have fallen to him subsequently by succession or other equivalent title.

6. The liabilities of the community should consist:

(a) Of all debts contracted by the head of the community after marriage, except such as are connected with the separate property of one or other of the consorts, and,

(b) Of all debts contracted by either spouse for the maintenance of the consorts so long as they live together; the education and support of the children and all other charges of marriage.

7. The community would be dissolved:

(a) By the death of one of the spouses.

(b) By the wife abandoning her husband for reasonable cause, or

(c) By the husband deserting his wife for reasonable cause.

Upon the community being dissolved community property should be equally divided between the consorts. Either consort should have the right to will one-half of the community property.

Court May Have Right

Possibly in case of separation or divorce instead of dividing the property equally the courts should have the right to make such disposition of it as should appear just and equitable, having regard to the respective merits of the parties and to the condition in which they will be left by such separation and to the burdens upon the property for the benefit of the children.

In the great majority of cases our present laws do not work any practical hardship as the family is a happy one, and domestic matters work out without serious friction; but there are exceptional cases, and the cases are numerous, in which the wife should be protected from a brutal husband.

A man takes a pride in acquiring property as a result of his labors. The law should recognize that the wife in looking after the home and performing the services she renders is contributing her share to the joint earnings. In such a case both husband and wife should take a greater pride in their work and the home would be the happier for it.

Under our present law if the wife abandons the home and goes out to work she owns all she earns. If she works with her husband she gets only a living. The tendency of our present law is to break up the home. Community of interests would tend to unify the home.

Divorce Rights

The law should treat husband and wife on an equality. The courts should grant a divorce to a wife on the same terms as to a husband; the husband should be required to provide for his wife even in the case of a void marriage honestly entered into. When husband and wife start out on a journey of married life, the wife should not be handicapped by a federal law preventing her sharing title to the homestead with her husband and thus requiring her to serve him. Husbands would be more considerate toward their wives if the law would not allow them to make the lives of their wives miserable or drive them from the home without paying them alimony, or dividing up with them the joint earnings.

Cases of gross injustice and hardship are not by any means scarce in Alberta. In England legislation is more advanced in this respect than in Canada; yet Lord Buckmaster, who was a very distinguished lawyer with a wide experience and is now a member of the privy council, our final court of appeal, in advocating a divorce reform law recently said:

"If the suffering and wrong now endured by a few only were widespread, nothing could stand against the demand for reform; but can there be a more bitter censure upon democratic government than that it should fail to redress the grievances of those who are few in number and weak in strength."

Lord Buckmaster's remarks apply with greater force to Alberta because our laws in regard to women are not so advanced as the laws of England. We need legislation to remove existing matrimonial inequalities.

Rural Credits Defended

Council of Federated Rural Credit Societies of Manitoba Replies to Jackson-Collyer Report

THE Council of the Federated Rural Credit Societies of Manitoba replied to the Jackson-Collyer report on Rural Credits in a statement handed to the government on March 2.

In reply to questions in the legislature respecting the intentions of the government after the presentation of the statement of the council, Hon. F. M. Black stated that the government adhered to the principle on which the Rural Credits system was founded, and would endeavor to improve the administration and to make the system self-supporting. In the meantime no undue pressure would be applied to borrowers, but efforts would be made to safeguard all loans. The government would give both the report and the reply of the council earnest consideration.

The reply of the council, which was signed by President J. Arnott and Vice-President H. P. Nicholson, is given below in full.

Re Rural Credits Report

We have had before us for perusal the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the operation of the Rural Credits Act. Careful consideration of the same discloses the fact that it is a serious attack upon the system and that it also reflects on the character and business ability of all the Rural Credits directors in a way which cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. It is not a criticism of named directors or named societies, but an absolute condemnation of the character and ability of leading farmers in Manitoba, who, up to the moment, had considered that they were engaged in a work of great public service and importance. Such an attack cannot, in fairness, be allowed to rest where it is. So unfair to the system and to the directors does the report appear that it gives a basis for an opinion that there

were other interests with ulterior motives working deliberately towards an end which would be prejudicial, not only to rural credits, but to practically all citizens of the province.

Societies Not Represented

The composition of the commission was not such as to command the fullest confidence. Where a system which had been pronounced as one of the greatest importance to the province was to be investigated, it would have seemed the part of discretion and fairness to have had a representative of that system upon the commission. The Federated Council of Rural Credit Societies asked for representation on the commission and nominated H. P. Nicholson, of Dauphin. The request for representation and for his appointment was refused, on the grounds that the commission was already operating. Had it not been refused, the Federated Societies believe that a much more thorough and fair report could have been made in the same length of time. Instead of a practical man being upon the commission, a professor of economics in Toronto University was appointed, Mr. Collyer, a farmer, and these gentlemen had as their assistant a Mr. Mitham, an employee of the Union Bank of Canada on leave of absence.

The nature of the investigation, under the circumstances, was one which could not be satisfactory. The apology made in the letter enclosing the report to you is sufficient evidence of this, and what seems most extraordinary is, that the gentlemen who made an apology of lack of time and lack of opportunity to fully investigate should have the temerity to attack the system and attack the directors in the way that has been done. In no case were the assets looked into. In no case were borrowers interviewed, and the

investigation seems largely to have taken the shape of questions by a professor of economics as to the functions of credit.

An Inaccurate Statement

Dealing with the report itself, it opens with the heading, Development of the System. The commission reports that the funds were to be secured from the chartered banks. A perusal of section 23 of the act shows that this is an entirely inaccurate statement, as it reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the directors to arrange with a chartered bank or banks, or with private parties, for loans in accordance with the terms and system set out in this act, and to make all arrangements incidental hereto."

The object of rural credits was to obtain as cheap money as possible for operating purposes of the farmer, and to provide better credit facilities than the existing banking system afforded, and when the banks refused to advance money at six per cent., it is worthy of note that the conference that was held in regard to this matter was held between the banks and the representatives of the societies, and that the government declined to take part in the deliberations. This was a proper position, because the government had no power to change the legislation which gave the societies power to borrow their funds wherever they could get them. When the societies were unable to arrange for money at what they considered a proper rate with the banks, then they ceased to borrow from the banks.

Effect of World Conditions

Under the heading, Establishment of the System, the commission states that: "It was a period of inflation, characterized by an apparently endless cycle of wage and price advances when everybody got away from all standards of value. The war inflated prices to such an extent that the whole credit system was put on a false basis. The whole world violated economic principles, centering all thought and effort on winning the war." This is absolutely correct, and from this the commission proceeds to try and fasten all the discredit that was occasioned by this world condition on so-called bad management of directors and supervisors. What would seem to have been a fair position to take is, that on account of this world condition the position of the directors and supervisors was made more difficult and that credit should have been given them for coming through such period in as good a condition as exists in rural credits today.

Supervision More Close

In the third paragraph under this heading it is stated that in the original form the act provided for the constant supervision of societies by a supervisor appointed by the Provincial Government, leaving the inference that this has been changed and that this supervision is no longer exercised. It is hard to say how this condition could even be hinted at by any fair-minded person who had looked into the facts, because it is indisputable that the act has not been changed in any way calculated to lessen that supervision, and the supervision exercised today is closer, more thorough, and more effective, than it ever was at any time in the past, and more effective than it was when Prof. Jackman wrote his letter of congratulation to Mr. Gifford in 1920, on the workings of the system in Manitoba.

Banks and the Societies

In the paragraph commencing on page eight and continuing on page nine, it is stated that the banks maintained a close check over individual loans, so long as the banks advanced the money. This is absolutely incorrect. Bank managers have repeatedly stated to Rural Credits officials that they had nothing whatever to do with individual loans, but were

dealing only with the societies as a whole. On the contrary, it is a well-known fact that the banks turned over, wherever possible, loans to the Rural Credit Societies which they did not desire to carry themselves. You should further also particularly notice that whatever troubles the Rural Credits system have are largely caused by loans made prior to 1920, when the supposed bank supervision was in effect.

Periodic Reports Made

In the next paragraph the commission attacks the supervision of societies, stating that no periodic reports had been made. This is incorrect, as the supervision has been steadily growing more rigid and effective since 1920, and whenever a loan is renewed it must be accompanied by a report showing all particulars in regard to that loan. Had the commission desired it, or had they had time to look into the workings of the system, they could have found in Mr. Gifford's office full and accurate statements with regard to every loan. Practically 50 per cent. of the societies now in existence have been organized since 1920, and a study of the records of these societies will show that the supervision is far more complete than it ever was or ever could have been prior to 1920.

Control of Loans

Referring to the second last paragraph on page nine, we would direct your attention to the second last paragraph of Prof. Jackman's letter to the present supervisor in 1920, a copy of which is enclosed, and we suggest a substitution for the paragraph commencing on page nine and continuing on page ten, the following:

"Its co-operative object is primarily to create security and provide a better credit foundation. This feature has not been lost sight of. The original legislative restrictions as to the limit of loans have been removed as they were found to be inoperative and could easily be evaded by the division of existing societies into two or more and with the more efficient administrative control by the government as lender there is more effective control of loans provided, as the local directors have ceased to be what they were in the past—the final authority in granting loans within the limit of funds available."

The statement is made that there is a peculiar temptation to use Rural Credits funds in an excessive degree for capital investment. Certain forms of capital investment are authorized under the act, and any loans that have been granted for this purpose have been strictly in accordance with the terms of the act.

In answer to the allegations on page ten, we would refer you to pages 13, 14, 30 and 38 of Prof. Jackman's report to the Ontario government. With respect to the paragraph commencing on page 11 and continuing to page 12, it is so evident to everyone of ordinary intelligence that the security behind a Rural Credits loan is infinitely better than the security behind a bank loan of equal standing that it calls for no further comment.

Societies Help Debtors

In the next paragraph the assertion is made that in many cases the only possibility of liquidation is through the seizure and sale of the borrower's implements and livestock. The condition of all farmers in this country is far from being on a satisfactory basis and if liquidation was insisted on in the immediate future, not only Rural Credits borrowers, but borrowers from other sources would have difficulty in meeting their liabilities. The Rural Credits borrowers have a decided advantage in that the societies do their utmost to get the full value of implements and chattels for the borrowers and in most cases will avert a loss, while the banks, perhaps of necessity, act in a far more arbitrary manner.

In the statement in the first paragraph on page 14, in the second sentence, the report says: "Societies are created primarily to lend money with no particular incentive to have it repaid." This is absolutely incorrect, as the Rural Credits borrowers have a strong personal feeling for the standing of their own societies; 25 per cent. of the shareholders are non-borrowers and over 60 per cent. of the directors are non-borrowers.

Directors' Borrowings

In the second paragraph on page 15 there is an ugly suggestion with respect to the amount of the directors' borrowings. The determining factor in the amount of credit rendered to borrowers is not the fact that they are directors or

not, but it is the amount of assets they possess and the character they bear, and the suggestion that the directors get larger loans than other borrowers because they are directors is grossly misleading and is an undeserved libel on the directors. Had the commission looked into the facts, or stated the facts, they would have stated that the directors had larger loans than other borrowers because they were the largest farmers in the districts; required larger advances; had better security and possessed the confidence of their fellow directors.

The balance of the report can best be answered by referring to pages 13, 15, 28, 29 and 31 of Prof. Jackman's report to the Ontario government. It is a matter of wonder whether Prof. Jackman's report to the Ontario government, prepared after many months of careful investigation and study, is the correct report, or whether this report, prepared in a short time and in its sloppy and unbusinesslike manner, is to supersede it. Has Prof. Jackman notified the Ontario government that his previous report was all wrong and that Rural Credits in Ontario should be abandoned?

No Time for Change

In referring briefly to what in the report are termed constructive recommendations, the societies wish to say this is no time to consider any radical change in the method of procedure. With respect to increased supervision, the directors not only have no objection to it, but desire it.

It must be remembered, however, that agriculture, generally, is in such a state that every move regarding it should only be made after the most careful consideration, and the societies feel that with the experience they have gained in the past and the opportunities they have in the future for closer co-operation and fuller exchange of ideas through the federations and their executive council, along with the sympathetic co-operation of a farmers' government pledged to support Rural Credits, the continuation of the present system, with as little change as possible, consistent with the ever-growing betterment of conditions and management and general reduction of credits to suit these conditions, is the only feasible plan.

System Has Justified Itself

The Rural Credit Societies wish to say in conclusion that the Rural Credits system has more than justified itself. The whole Rural Credits system was brought into being to provide better credit facilities for the farmers than the banks could or would supply, and in order to do that, radical changes in the credit system were called for. This is, perhaps, partly understood, but what is not understood as it should be is the change that has come over the whole relation existing between debtor and creditor under Rural Credits conditions. They co-operate at all times to make the very best of any circumstances in which they find themselves, and when a debtor and creditor can sit down at the same table to discuss the debt, satisfied that each is seeking the best possible solution, it is a moral certainty that they will find it. This is the aim and object of societies today and is already the attained result in many cases. The Rural Credit Societies have been the means of keeping farmers on the land. The western provincial governments have been urging all creditor institutions to refrain from pressing the debtors too hard; that such pressure could only result in depopulation and in economic disaster. The Rural Credit Societies have not only done that, but they have taken the debtor in hand; have seen to the application of his moneys equitably to creditors; have encouraged him to stay and fight; have assisted him with advice, and have kept matters in such shape that they confidently believe that almost without exception 100 per cent. of the loan will be recovered. Already 33 1/4 per cent. of the principal has been repaid.

Further Investigation Demanded

In view of the inaccurate and unfair report which the directors consider has been made, they demand, in fairness from the government, that before any change in the system is made that an accurate and thorough investigation be made into all loans and into all conditions, comparing the position of Rural Credits loans with other loans, and they are perfectly satisfied that such an investigation will establish that the Rural Credits system and its loans are in good shape and that its work has fulfilled its promise in a way which is a credit to the province, the societies and the directors.

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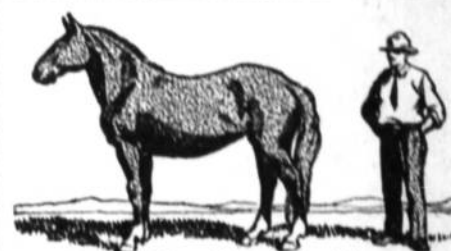
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Pool to Follow Wheat Board

Provincial Organizations Ready to Work Together to Devise Co-operative System of Wheat Marketing

READINESS to co-operate with other organizations in an effort to find a permanent solution of the wheat marketing problem along co-operative lines is expressed by the executives of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the United Farmers of Alberta and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in replies to a letter sent out by Premier Bracken on January 23.

Premier Bracken laid down at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba three conditions upon which he would ask the legislature to pass the legislation required to bring Manitoba into line with Saskatchewan and Alberta in the establishment of a wheat board under the federal act of last year, to handle the 1923 wheat crop. The third condition involved a co-ordinated effort on the part of the provincial governments and the organizations of the farmers to develop a purely co-operative organization to handle subsequent crops. These conditions were placed before the annual conventions of the provincial associations and, on January 23, Premier Bracken addressed the following letter to the Central office of each association:

Premier Bracken's Letter

"As you will no doubt have noticed by the press reports I made a statement at the U.F.M. convention in Bran-

don ten days ago to the effect that we would introduce legislation for a wheat board for one year providing:

"1. That there was reasonable assurance that suitable men could be secured to take charge of the board.

"2. That the Orders-in-Council be passed by the Saskatchewan, Alberta and federal cabinets in order to make their legislation effective for another year, and

"3. That the different governments of the prairie provinces and the provincial farmer organizations of each of the prairie provinces express their desire to co-operate in an endeavor to develop a purely co-operative non-profit, non-compulsory organization to handle subsequent crops.

"Since the opening of the legislature this suggestion has been approved by the supporters of the government, and I am writing you to say that as soon as we receive intimation from the other governments and the farmer organizations concerned that our suggestions meet with their approval we are prepared to proceed with the legislation. Would you therefore kindly advise the attitude of your organization with regard to proviso No. 3 above."

U.F.A. Resolution 1921

In reply to this letter H. Higginbotham, secretary of the U.F.A., on January 29, wrote:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 23rd, quoting the three conditions upon which you undertook, on behalf of the Manitoba government, to introduce legislation for wheat board for one year in the present session of the Manitoba legislature, which suggestion, I note, has since been approved by the supporters of the government in the Manitoba legislature.

"The recent annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta did not make any pronouncement in regard to a wheat pool, but reiterated the demand for a wheat board. At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in 1921 this organization expressed itself in regard to the organization of a wheat pool as follows:

"The United Farmers of Alberta assembled in annual convention, hereby express dissatisfaction with the present system of marketing the grain crops of Canada;

"And further desire to express faith in the ability and willingness of the farmers' organizations of the different provinces to create a voluntary co-operative system of marketing grain, which will remedy outstanding injustices in the existing open markets;

"Inasmuch as any venture to establish a voluntary co-operative plan of marketing the grain of Canada is so vast and entirely without precedent, this body recognizes the necessity of obtaining the fullest possible information bearing upon this proposal from all available sources, and hereby expresses its appreciation of the effort so far made by the Canadian Council

of Agriculture and its marketing committee, and urges that all available information should, as far as possible, be distributed as widely as possible amongst the grain growers of this country.

"Therefore we recommend that our representatives, in conjunction with the representatives of the other provincial organizations affiliated through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, should press forward with the work of preparing the way to the final establishment of a co-operative scheme for the marketing of the wheat crop of the Dominion."

"While I have no authority other than that expressed in the above resolution, to speak officially for the attitude of the United Farmers of Alberta in regard to a wheat pool at the present time, I have no doubt that the United Farmers of Alberta would be glad to lend their full co-operative support for any plan which you may have in mind for the organization of a co-operative pool such as you mention. I shall be pleased to lay your letter before our executive at their next meeting, and will be glad to get any further suggestions from you in regard to the proposed wheat pool."

Wheat Board—Then Pool

Under date of February 1, Premier Bracken again wrote the U.F.A. to the effect that he would be pleased to have further word as to the attitude of the organization toward proviso No. 3, in his previous letter, after the next meeting of the executive. The executive met in the early part of February, fully considered the matter, and passed the following resolution which the secretary was instructed to forward to Premier Bracken:

"The executive of the United Farmers of Alberta is in favor of an immediate wheat board, and is also in favor of this wheat board being merged into a voluntary pool just as quickly as it can safely be done. This executive will do all in its power looking to that end, and we believe that this expresses the sentiment of this organization as a whole."

S.G.G.A. Will Co-operate

In reply to Premier Bracken's letter of January 23, A. J. McPhail, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, quoted the following resolution passed at the last annual convention of the Association:

"That the executive be asked to endeavor in co-operation with the provincial governments of the three prairie provinces and the officials of the farmers' organizations to develop a system of grain marketing."

In the early part of February, President Maharg conferred with Premier Bracken and assured him that the executive of the S.G.G.A. was ready to join with other organizations for the development of a system of grain marketing on a co-operative basis.

U.F.M. for Voluntary System

On behalf of the U.F.M., secretary W. R. Wood replied to Premier Bracken's letter as follows:

"In reply to your letter of January 23, in reference to the special provisions stated by you at Brandon, as preliminary to proceeding with the wheat board legislation, I would say that the convention proceeded to pass the following resolution:

"Whereas, the wheat board proposal has been advanced only as a temporary expedient,

"And, whereas, we believe that some other co-operative plan of marketing must be evolved as a permanent solution,

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention instruct its provincial board in conjunction with our commercial companies, and if possible the other provincial associations to make a thorough study of the whole grain trade and endeavor to work out a co-operative system of marketing our grain at the earliest possible date."

"In the second place our board which has been meeting this week took the step of appointing a special committee to work on the proposition.

"And in the third place with a view of securing a response from the farmers associations in the other two provinces, we decided to refer the matter to the Canadian Council office with the suggestion that an early response be solicited from the Saskatchewan Grain

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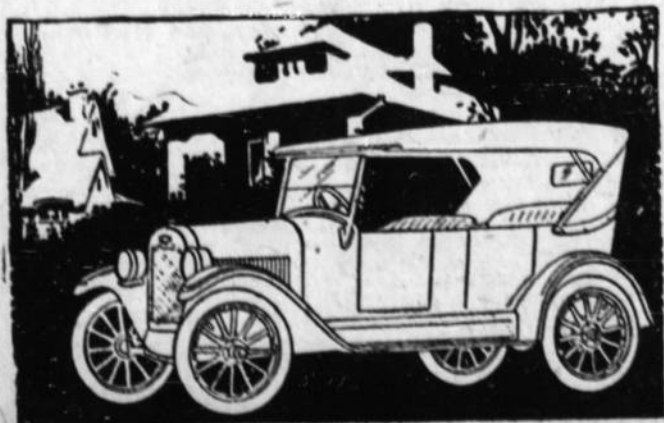
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In the legislature on March 6, Premier Bracken, in opposing a resolution introduced by W. Sanford Evans, calling for a special committee to investigate wheat marketing methods, stated that the legislation which would be brought down would be similar to that passed by the legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta last year and would provide for a compulsory wheat board.

Berries With Cream

Continued from Page 9

steadily for five or six years if they are properly cared for. Each fall as soon as they are done fruiting all the canes that have borne fruit should be cut off close to the ground and the new suckers that have come up during the year should be thinned out so that the row will not become more than 20 or 24 inches wide, and the canes will be at least six to eight inches apart. This pruning should be done in the fall when the picking season is over and there will be no need to do any pruning in the spring. There is no need to give the raspberry canes any protection in winter.

And now let me run over the main points again.

First—Well prepared, well fertilized soil under the protection of a good shelter belt.

Second—Good plants, each equipped with a proper root system, properly set into the ground.

Third—Cultivation regularly and systematically throughout the growing season and use the watering pot in very dry weather, particularly on strawberries.

Fourth—Pluck off the blossoms as directed from the strawberries and prune back the raspberries each fall.

If these rules are followed, strawberries and raspberries can be grown in sheltered positions all over the prairie provinces. It is the little things that count in growing berries. The right thing needs to be done at the right time. It is of no use to let the weeds grow for a month and forget to water the plants in an extremely dry season and then think you can catch up by tearing all the weeds out at once and flooding the plants with water. It simply won't do the trick. Berry plants are human in some ways and they want what they want when they want it.

A Good Garden

A berry garden two rods square will accommodate very comfortably 100 strawberry plants and 25 raspberry plants. This is enough to start with. I would recommend 50 everbearing strawberry plants (Progressives) and 50 of the standard or July-bearing strawberry plants (Dunlop or Burrill) and 25 Latham raspberry plants. In a berry garden two rods square this would give you four rows of strawberries and three rows of raspberries. It will be a nice sized patch to take care of and if you do it properly you will get from the everbearing strawberry plants the first summer a nice bunch of berries, and the second summer you should get from 50 to 100 quarts of strawberries off of your whole patch and probably 25 to 30 quarts of raspberries the second year and more each year for the third, fourth and fifth years.

I want to see a berry garden near every farm house in this country. Of course there are a great many places where the house and barn are on the bald-headed prairie and there is no shelter belt to give protection for the garden. I have a suggestion for people situated in this way. First, send away and get some trees or some seeds and plant or set out a shelter belt, but in the meantime you can get sufficient protection for a small strawberry and raspberry patch such as I have described by planting sunflowers. Mark out your berry garden two rods square and then outside it and all around it plant sunflower seeds. Make four rows of sunflowers three feet apart and sow them fairly thick. They will grow very rapidly and will protect the plants from the drying winds of summer. Then in the fall I would recommend that you cut the sunflowers off about two and a half feet from the ground and leave the stumps to catch the snow in the winter so that there will be a good blanket of snow over your berry plants. Then in spring plant sunflowers in the same place for protection during the second summer. By the third summer you will have a real shelter belt from the trees you have already planted, or if not, you won't deserve to have any berries in your garden, so I will not give you any further instructions.

GROW YOUR OWN FRUIT

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, PLUMS, ETC.

All fruit shown here is offered for sale by The Grain Growers' Guide at exceptionally low prices. The varieties have been selected for their hardiness and adaptability to western farms. For terms see "Conditions of Sale" notice below.

Strawberries

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING

—Best for the West. Ripens early.



While it will not give as much fruit in the same length of time as the standard July-bearing variety described below, it begins bearing early and keeps bearing till freeze-up. For a sure crop it has no equal. Sale Price—25 plants, \$1.65, postpaid; 50 plants, \$2.70;

100 plants, \$4.75. Not more than 200 plants to one person.

SENATOR DUNLAP—An excellent July-bearing strawberry for Western Canada. Along with Everbearing (described above) makes an all-round combination. Stands up well in dry seasons. Sale Price—25 plants, \$1.15, postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50. Not more than 200 plants to one person.

DR. BURRELL STRAWBERRY (July Bearing)—Thoroughly tested, hardy and a heavy yielder. Produces fruit equal to any on the market. Sale Price—25 plants, \$1.15, postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50. No orders accepted for more than 200 plants to any one person.

NOTE—Postpaid prices are given on strawberries and raspberries. All other orders will be sent express collect, so please give your nearest express office when ordering.

The Guide wishes to distribute this choice fruit as widely as the supply will permit. Therefore the amount purchasable by each person is limited, and no order totalling more than \$15 can be accepted from any one person.

Plums

The varieties listed below are very hardy and the fruit compares favorably with plums grown in Eastern Canada or the States. Plum trees are not self-fertilizing and so must be planted in pairs. The Opat and Sapa varieties cross.

OPATA PLUM—A dark, purplish fruit with small pit and firm, sweet, greenish flesh. Ripens early in August. Sale Price—75 cents each. Not more than three trees to one person.

SAPA PLUM—Companion to the Opat. Fruit has dark red flesh, a small pit, is of fine eating quality and a good preserver. Ripens a week to ten days later than Opat. Sale Price—75 cents each. Not more than three trees to one person.

Grapes

RIDING MOUNTAIN GRAPES—The native wild grape. Grows rapidly and two years after planting will reach the eaves of the house. Provides very heavy foliage. Ripens its fruit in long clusters of rich, dark purple fruit, which makes a good wine or jelly. These should never be planted in less than pairs, as they need to cross fertilize for the production of fruit. Sale Price—One-year-old plants, 20c each. No orders accepted for less than five plants.

HUNGARIAN GRAPES—This variety bears well at Morden, Manitoba, and is hardy when protected in winter. Usually bears fruit the year after planting and with proper care will keep on producing for years. The fruit is of superior quality, blue in color, and the plant is a prolific yielder. This is somewhat more tender than the Beta grape. Sale Price—Per plant, 40c. No order accepted for more than four plants from one person.

BETA GRAPES—A hybrid of the wild grape of Minnesota; bears perfect flowers and may be depended upon to bear fruit when properly trained and cultivated. It bears well at Morden, Manitoba. Fruit purple, excellent for eating raw and for jelly making. Sale Price—For one-year-old plants, 40c each. No order accepted for more than four plants from one person.

ALPHA GRAPES—Native wild grape of Minnesota, discovered in 1901; has been known to stand 40 below zero without injury and without protection. It bears a perfect flower and is the hardiest of all grapes in this country. It is a prolific yielder of large blue fruit, good for eating raw and jelly making. Sale Price—For one-year-old plants, 40c each. No order accepted for more than four plants from one person.

Roses Sale Price—75 cents each. Only one rose bush of each variety to a person.

HANSA ROSE—Also known as Rugosa hybrid rose. The hardiest of the double red roses, and blooms almost continuously from July until October. A large, beautiful, double crimson bloom and very fragrant. Requires no protection in winter.

PERSIAN YELLOW ROSE—A hybrid briar rose that has been found very satisfactory for yellow roses. Semi-double. Bears in July.

SOLEIL D'OR—Another hybrid rose. This should be protected in winter by hilling up and have some brush thrown around it to have it well covered with snow. This trouble is worth while, for the bloom is exceptionally beautiful, yellow with salmon tints.

BLANC DE COUBERT—A hardy Rugosa hybrid. Blooms pure white, semi-double and very fragrant.

Caragana

The hardiest hedge and windbreak bush in this country. A rapid grower, and will reach full height (10 to 15 feet) in about five or six years. Sale Price—For one-year-old plants, \$1.25 per 100. Not more than 200 plants to one person.

Virginia Creeper

This is one of the hardiest creeping vines in this country, with a beautiful foliage and a very rapid growth. In two years after planting it will completely cover the side of a verandah or any building alongside which it is planted. It is very hardy and will withstand the severest winter weather. Sale Price—One-year-old plants, 25 cents each. No orders accepted for more than six plants from one person.

Raspberries

are about the hardiest fruit grown on the prairies. Fruit comes abundantly the first year after planting.



Twenty-five plants in full bearing should provide for the average family. **LATHAM RASPBERRY**—One of the best varieties of northern raspberries. Has extremely large fruit of excellent quality. Ripens in August and has a long bearing season. Sale Price—12 canes, \$1.25, postpaid; 25 canes, \$2.25; 50 canes, \$3.90. Not more than 50 canes to one person.

MILLER RASPBERRY—Grown for 12 or 15 years in Manitoba. Extremely hardy and prolific in yield. The berry is of fine quality, firm and good size. An early ripener, and if grown together with the Latham raspberry extends the season for gathering fruit from the farm garden. Sale Price—12 canes, \$1.00, postpaid; 25 canes, \$1.75; 50 canes, \$3.15. No orders accepted for more than 50 canes from one person.

WE CANNOT ACCEPT ORDERS FOR LESS THAN 25 STRAWBERRY PLANTS OR 12 RASPBERRY CANES

Conditions of Sale

Every farmer who sends in his own new or renewal subscription, or sends in the subscription of a friend or neighbor, can profit to the extent of purchasing these exceptional varieties of fruits at the prices stated. Only those orders accompanied by a subscription will be accepted.

You can purchase \$3.00 worth of fruit by sending one Guide subscription for one year at \$1.00, three years at \$2.00, or five years at \$3.00.

You can purchase from \$3.00 to \$6.00 worth of fruit by sending in \$2.00 in Guide subscriptions. A fruit order of more than \$6.00 must be accompanied by \$3.00 in Guide subscriptions.

Not more than \$15 worth of fruit will be sold to any one person.

The subscriptions you send may be new or renewal—your own or anyone else's. Two dollars in subscriptions may consist of one three-year subscription or two one-year subscriptions. Three dollars in subscriptions may consist of one \$3.00 subscription, three \$1.00 subscriptions or one \$1.00 and one \$2.00 subscription. You can renew your own subscription even though you're paid ahead now, and the time you pay for will be added on from the time your present term expires.

Some of the varieties listed are limited in quantity. Orders will be booked as received. We suggest you place yours now and give second and third choices if possible. You will be notified when to expect shipment, and full instructions for planting, care and handling of the fruit will be sent you.

Sand Cherry

This is a native

which grows on the sandy ridges all over Northern Manitoba, and will be found valuable in every garden. The seedlings from which these bushes grow are from the best selected fruit and will be of good, fair quality. The sand cherry is about one-half inch in diameter and should be really ripe before picking, when it makes an agreeable, cherry-flavored preserve. It will begin to bear fruit the next year after planting. Sale Price—For two-year-old trees, 35c each. No orders accepted for more than three trees from one person.

Hardy Crab Apples

have been

successfully grown for years as far north as Dauphin, Man. The yield is prolific and the quality equal to similar fruit imported from Ontario or British Columbia. The crab apples offered here are hardy all over Western Canada. The trees are not only very ornamental when in bloom, but give an abundant yield of fruit which is especially good for preserving. Trees well cared for should produce from half to one bushel of fruit the fifth or sixth year after planting. After that the yield increases yearly till full bearing is reached. The following varieties are recommended for the prairies. They produce bright, golden-yellow fruit with red cheeks. Each tree is complete in itself and will produce fruit without having any other tree with which to cross fertilize. The varieties offered are Transcendent and Hyslop. Sale Price—60 cents per tree. Each tree is one year old. Not more than two trees to one person.

HIBERNAL APPLE TREES—This is considered the hardiest standard Russian apple grown in this country. It fruits well in Southern Manitoba. Mr. Boughen has found that the tree grows exceptionally well in his nursery near Dauphin, but up to the present time it has not borne any fruit with him. It may be due to locality or some other climatic condition. Sale Price—For one-year-old trees, 60c each. No order accepted for more than two trees from one person.

Currant Bushes

Special Sale Price—25c

each. Not more than four bushes to any one person.

RED CURRANTS—Perfectly hardy. Fruits the year after planting. Make excellent jelly and preserves.

WHITE GRAPE CURRANTS—Best hardy white currant grown in this country. Very vigorous. Fruit sweet and good to eat raw.

BLACK NAPLES CURRANTS—The old stand-by black currant. Very hard. Fruits fairly well. Good for preserves, wine or jelly.

Hardy Perennials

These will grow anywhere on the prairies and require little

or no protection. Year by year they increase in size and beauty.

BLEEDING HEART—Blooms May to June; height, 2 feet; flower pink and heart-shaped. Sale Price—40 cents each.

SPIREA SORBIFOLIA—A bush 3 to 5 feet in height; covered closely with beautiful white blooms early in the summer; very hardy. Sale Price—One-year-old plants, 40 cents each.

JAPANESE AND HUNGARIAN LILACS—Late bloomers, pink and purple; grow to 8 or 10 feet. Sale Price—Two-year-old plants, 60 cents each.

DOUBLE PINK LILACS—Beautiful bloom; grow to 6 or 8 feet. Sale Price—60 cents each.

DOUBLE RED LILACS—Very beautiful; grow to 6 or 8 feet. Sale Price—75 cents each.

SINGLE WHITE LILACS—Grow 5 to 7 feet in height. Sale Price—60 cents each.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE—Noted for the great profusion and fragrance of its flowers. Grows 8 to 12 feet high; very hardy. Blooms first year after planting and keeps on improving in the beauty of its bloom year by year. Red, white or pink flowers completely cover the plant. Remains in bloom for several weeks in June and July. Sale Price—For one and two-year-old plants in any color, 35 cents each.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.



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The Ford is as necessary to the Western farmer today as was his horse equipment yesterday—and does not cost as much to buy or keep up.

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The touring car sells for \$445, F.O.B. Ford, Ont.—Government taxes extra.

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The Golden Key

Continued from Page 16

unconsciously the improved cheerful surroundings made them all feel happier.

But Hannah's mind hadn't stopped at just house fixings. She sat down one day and wrote on the back of an old envelope, "What gives healthy joy to children?" and beneath that came her answer—"games, laughter, music, stories, creative playthings, playmates."

Then she set herself to add to their lives all of these things she could. They hunted up an old checker board, and a game of snap, and a game of Parchese, and each evening they hurried all together through the evening's work and then had half an hour jolly fun with some game.

Laughter wasn't as easy always to find as a game. But when one seeks for a thing they generally find it. It was amazing how many times, now, she thought of something to laugh at. She used to tell

the children, endlessly, of the funny things that had happened to her "once upon a time." She tried to teach them all to say "Pshaw! that doesn't matter—" and smile instead of grumble when things didn't go just as expected.

Her first real expenditure, outside of the paint, was for music. She wrote her sister, who lived in town, to send her the jolliest record she could find for their gramophone. The sister sent two, one was a song, the second a lively waltz. No one who had never experienced the monotony of country life when isolated in this great west could have imagined just what those two new records meant in joy and lightheartedness to that family. Even Hannah found herself stepping off to that lively dance, and the children whirled and hopped and frolicked like true young things as they were.

Stories was the next word on her list, and since life was still a busy one with lots of work to do, she made a story the

reward for all little chores the children did for her. All kinds of stories she told them, fairy tales and travel tales and Bible stories, till their young imaginations began to sprout and Life widened its horizon for all of them. In mind they encircled the globe.

Creative playthings was a problem to her at first but Donald helped her out by making some splendid building blocks out of a bit of good wood he had. Then she saved all her empty spools and wee Johnnie and Mary soon learned to build barn yards with the spools as animals and a box for barn. They also renewed old friendships and again asked the neighbors in.

And so her Golden Key unlocked many doors to happiness. She never forgot her dream for she had written the words down that morning and when she felt discouraged she went and read them, and such lines as, "Love has placed you here and given you things to do, that nobody else

could do as well. You are part of the great Plan. You count. Love needs your help here and now," always seemed to set her on her feet again. Of course it wasn't always easy, the voice had said the way was dark and stony at first, but that the light of the key would keep her from stumbling, and so it did, till little by little, the young family in the brown ranch house that looked amid the snowy fields like a postage stamp on a white letter, became a glowing, happy home where all helped each other and laughed and made merry every day.

NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actual or potential. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T, HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

What a Garden May Mean

Continued from Page 14

cultivated with a horse and scuffer. This was a great help towards keeping the garden free of weeds as it is 30 rods long and 40 feet wide. As the bushes grew I divided them and extended the rows until now I grow a lot of fruit.

I find that everbearing strawberries and also some of the old varieties do fine even though often covered only by snow. I try to have a good liberal supply of manure spread between the rows of small fruit, on top of the rhubarb row and the asparagus bed after freeze-up, but this is not always done. In this way the small fruits are kept from blossoming too early. The garden receives a covering of well-rotted manure and in the spring is plowed deep, harrowed well and floated down smooth. Rows are marked out with stakes and twine and then the seeds are sown.

What do I grow? Almost everything in the seed catalog. Asparagus is easily grown and is delicious. It is usually ready before anything else. Perennial onions grow like weeds and are fine before the others are ready. I have the onions and 80 rhubarb plants by the fence so that they will not be disturbed by the plow. Here also I have horse-raddish, sage, horehound, etc. Besides all the most common vegetables, I grow cucumber, vegetable marrows, squash, pumpkins, citrons, swiss chard, broad beans, kohlrabi, cauliflower, spinach, parsnips, sweet corn, tomatoes and solenberries. The last named I use for fruit. They are excellent if properly cooked.

There is nothing on the farm which gives such good financial returns as our garden. We have all the vegetables a family of seven can use, both fresh and canned. Dozens of sealers of canned stuff are put away for winter use. Some of the best of these are: beans, peas, corn, ripe tomatoes and Swiss chard. We consider that if we had to buy the fresh and canned vegetables, pickles and fruit which we grow it would cost us easily an average of 50 cents a day, or a sum of \$187 a year. I usually win about \$25 a year prize money with my vegetables, fruit and flowers. My prize money built a good close-wire fence around the garden, which keeps the poultry out, and helped me to purchase seeds and roots of many new varieties.

However, I do not consider the financial side of the question the most important. I am not a strong woman and hours every week in the garden has meant more to me in renewed health than the actual money value of the garden. Besides health it has meant hours of happiness and heart-healing when suffering from bereavement and loneliness, for truly: "We are nearer God's heart in a garden than anywhere else on earth."

Such a garden on a Western Canadian farm means health, happiness and contentment. But I never can adequately express in words what my garden has meant to me.—Prairie Rose, Sask.

A Relief From Housework

It would be almost impossible to tell you all my garden has meant to me. In this western country there are few employments that give one more real pleasure and enjoyment than a good garden.

There is a pleasure in planting and cultivating, and in watching things grow that nothing else can compare with. Anyone who plants a garden will understand what I mean. I know there are lots of people who think time wasted that is spent in gardening, and that one could realize more value by sowing the same ground into wheat. Only this last summer a neighbor passed the remark that if I would buy my vegetables, and put the time I spent on them at some other work it would pay me better. However, I do not agree with her. In the first place, it is almost impossible to get fresh vegetables when one wants them and when you can get them the price is always so high. Then when conditions and weather are favorable, a garden is a continual source of delight.

It is a relief to slip away from household cares for a few hours, or even minutes, and one feels more like work.



This Drawing was made from an Actual Photograph

The scene at the left is not one of ancient times. As late as the summer of 1922, this Finnish farmer was struggling with his home-made tools to coax a bare livelihood out of the soil. His little acreage knew no modern farm machines. As a result, he knew nothing of bumper crops, a bank account, or time for rest and enjoyment.

Between This Crude Makeshift and McCormick-Deering Tillage Implements is a World of Progress

Rich crop yield can come only out of carefully cultivated earth; out of smooth, even, fine soil. Little garden plots may be made perfect by hand, but seed beds on the scale of Canadian farming are possible only because of such modern tillage implements as you find in the McCormick-Deering line.

McCormick-Deering tillage implements are again offering you a practical selection of field cultivators, harrows, etc., for working any soil, on preparation for all crops, and for horse and tractor use. An especially popular tool is the McCor-

mick-Deering Field Cultivator. This implement is the best summer fallow tool known. It can be secured in sizes and styles for either horse or tractor use, with spring teeth or stiff teeth. A positive power lift is furnished as an extra.

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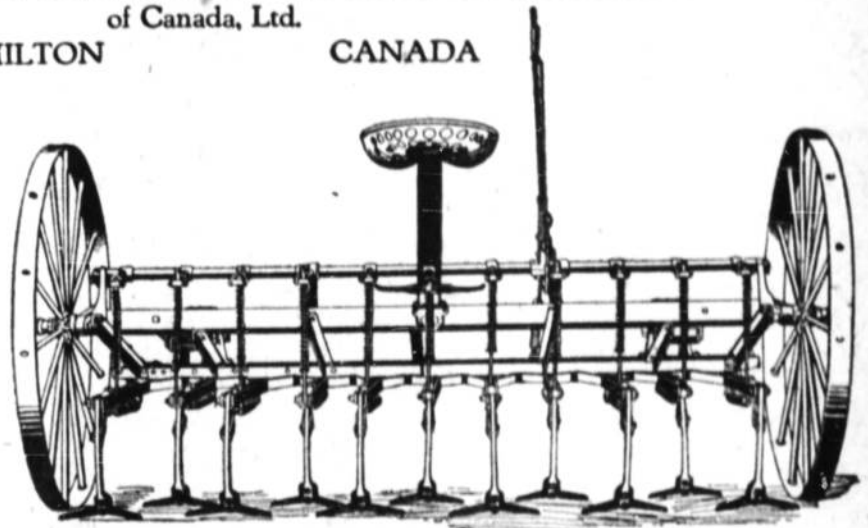
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The Flavor Lasts

D37

At first I fed them milk-moistened bread in small quantities every few hours. After three weeks I began feeding damp oat-chop. After they were well feathered I gave them wheat and milk.

Thank you for the loan of the \$5.00.
—Lydia Shaw, Saak., age 14.

No. 9 Galvanized Brace Wire, per 25-lb. coil.....	\$1.50
No. 9 Galvanized Fence Staples, per 10-lb. bag.....	1.00
No. 9 Galvanized Fence Staples, per 25-lb. bag.....	2.25
Dillon Heavy Fence Stretcher.....	8.50

Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 10

to a consulting room where the baby received a thorough examination. I might add here that all consultations were strictly confidential and all duplicates and recommendations were sent direct to the parent. Our society received a general report, and the statement showed that of the 70 babies examined many were underweight, some had decayed teeth, some enlarged tonsils, some adenoids, some required genitalia treatment, while others suffered from disease of the heart, bronchitis and hernia.

We had also arranged for a lecture on the proper care and management of the baby, but owing to the vast number enrolled for examination there was not sufficient time for it. However, since then such a lecture has been given through the Bureau of Health and greatly appreciated.

Thus we have felt that we have been of some assistance in an effort to decrease infant mortality and helping to lighten each mother's responsibility. The strength of a society does not rest in numbers, but rather in the desire of each member to do something worth-while and in all joining together and putting forth every effort to do what they believe is for the benefit of the community, the country and the nation.—Mrs. F. Jenkins, Convener of the Baby Clinic Committee, South End Branch W.G.G.A.

Alberta Women Plan Program

Many U.F.W.A. locals are making use of the suggestive program prepared by the Central Office. The program covers the usual 12 meetings and provides for a series of talks on current events, four serial papers summarizing the legislation of both Federal and Provincial Governments. The latter occupy the time of four meetings and the four members who are to prepare the papers are expected to confer on the division of material. At the January meeting it is suggested that the local select as an objective one or more community improvements, and a contest is advocated to decide upon the improvements to be chosen. The March meeting would be termed Teacher's Day and provides for a talk by the teacher on How Can the Local Assist the School? while the discussion centres around the questions: How much have we a reasonable right to expect from the teacher? What attitude shall the parent show to the teacher and her work in the presence of the child? If we have a complaint, how ought we to deal with it? April is devoted to municipal interests, and, following a paper on History of Women's Struggle for the Franchise, place is given for the discussion of Improvements Which should Be Undertaken by the Municipality; What Is Our Responsibility in Regard to the Municipal Government?

Other topics for discussion are: Sanitation in the Farm Home; Six Best Periodicals for the Farm Home; Beautification of the Farm Home; Labor Saving Devices for the Farm Home; The Most Convenient Arrangement of the Farm Kitchen; Wholesome Amusements for Farm Young People; Co-operative Community Laundries; The Best Breed of Poultry for Average Farm Conditions; How Shall We Guard the Health of the Community? Copies of the suggestive programs are supplied by the U.F.A. Central Office.

Minto Likes Variety

The 28 women members of the Minto U.F.W.M. all take a keen interest in the work of the local. Last year they held seven meetings and three demonstrations in dressmaking and the making of Christmas gifts.

Two large bales of second-hand clothing were sent to the dried-out districts. The travelling library was very much appreciated. The members charged five cents a book, which netted them \$7.00. Late last fall they secured their second library and the returns from it amounted to \$8.00.

The debating team kept the interest of the local alive. At the debates the ladies served lunch, and very often had a dance at the close. This year two new delegates were sent to the annual convention. On their return they were so filled with enthusiasm that they were able to impart it to the rest of the members and all are looking forward to a good year's work.

Eleven Strong at Rock Creek

The Rock Creek W.G.G.A. has been very active since its organization in November, 1921. Besides studying var-

ious public questions the club has spared little effort in contributing toward community welfare. Needy families were remembered, the Union Hospital was assisted, and \$50 was given to fire sufferers in the neighborhood. Two rockers and an arm-chair were purchased for the use of the rest room, and an attractive prize was given to a child at the Rock Creek school for general neatness.

In order to raise funds for these various purposes, the organization has had two card parties, a concert, taffy pull, two dances, and a thanksgiving sale, making the total proceeds for the year of \$360.05, which speaks splendidly for this little club when one considers the small membership of 11.

Good Times and Serious Study

Mrs. A. B. James, secretary of the Brock W.G.G.A., reports as follows: "On the whole the year 1922 for the Brock

W.G.G.A. has been a successful one, both financially and socially. There were 13 members for the year and 14 meetings were held, two of which were joint meetings, two for sewing for relief. There was also one debate and a number of interesting addresses in connection with the meetings. Among these addresses were one on Boy Scouts, one on Religious Training in the Home and one on Woman's Outlook for the Future.

"Relief work consisted of sending coal and clothing, and \$10 was given toward Russian Relief. For social activities we held a pie social, a picnic, a corn feast and a supper."

Wolf Hill in Retrospect

The Wolf Hill U.F.W.A. looks back upon a series of accomplishments. The Sunshine Society received a big parcel of clothing for distribution among the

needy; the local cemetery was improved on the occasion of a Bee for this purpose, attended by both U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals, and an oil cook stove for the use of three surrounding locals was provided. Events of interest were the play given by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., the Baby Clinic held under the auspices of the Public Health nurse; the report of Mrs. Woods, of the Bye Moor local, on the short course in Political Economy put on by the Department of Extension; demonstration of the Physical Requirements of Laying Hens, by Mrs. Mary Puncke; a farewell dance for the former president, Mrs. Keck, and an exceptionally good service on the occasion of U.F.A. Sunday.

The Keddleston W.G.G.A. has invested its earnings in a Saskatchewan Farm Loan Bond, and are making plans to purchase an additional \$100 bond in the near future.



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5th to 9th Prizes	10.00
10th to 14th	5.00



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To some folks a good title will come in a flash. Others may spend hours comparing titles, to choose the best. It's a fascinating sport for the long winter evenings. Try it and see how absorbing it is.

Remember—this contest does not offset the premiums or prizes given for sending in your own or anyone else's subscription. The contest awards are that much extra.

If two or more contestants submit a winning title, the first one received gets the prize. So send your own subscription in at once and get entered. Then for every neighbor's subscription you send in you can submit other titles. You needn't stay out even though your subscription is paid ahead. The term you pay for will be added on. Everyone is welcome.

READ THE RULES OF THIS CONTEST

1. This contest will extend from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923. All entries sent after January 1 and on or before April 30, 1923, will be accepted.
2. This contest is for the best title to the picture shown above. For the best title received a prize of \$250.00 cash will be paid. For the second best title \$100.00 will be paid—for the third best \$50.00—for the fourth \$25.00—for the next five best \$10.00 each, and for the next five best \$5.00 each. In all there are 14 cash prizes with a total value of \$500.00.
3. Any person who pays his or her own subscription to The Guide during this period is entitled to submit one title for each year paid for.
4. Any person who send in a friend's or neighbor's subscription may submit a title for each year paid for. Should this be a new subscription, then the new subscriber is also entitled to submit a title for each year paid for.
5. Subscriptions will only be received in this contest at the regular rates of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.
6. Titles will only be accepted when accompanied by subscriptions.
7. Titles must be written on a separate sheet from the subscription order, and signed with the name and address of the sender.
8. The judges of the contest will be the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and a third party to be selected by these two.
9. No member of the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, or their immediate families, will be allowed to judge or compete in this contest.
10. The Guide guarantees fair and impartial treatment to all candidates, and reserves the right to change the rules of the contest at any time for the protection of both contestants and the paper.
11. Should more than one contestant submit the same title, the first one received will be awarded the prize, but no contestant will be awarded more than one prize.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

Club Briefs

High River local is having the program for 1923 neatly mimeographed, so that each member may have a copy. Poultry, household decorations, health and food values, present-day authors benefits derived from the U.F.W.A., demonstration on table setting, dressmaking (trimming, beading and braiding), and legislation affecting women are some of the subjects to be considered.

The Thunder Creek W.G.G.A. held 11 meetings during 1922. In March the club put on a fowl supper and concert, both of which were largely attended. Grain Growers' Sunday was properly observed and well attended in spite of unpleasant weather. Four dozen brooms were ordered from the Institute for the Blind in Winnipeg, and the demand proved so great that an additional four dozen have been ordered.

A new U.F.W.A. organization, The Forks, found it of great advantage last year to purchase their fruit co-operatively. A goodly sum has been contributed to the High River rest room. The local intends to make the purchase of dishes for the use of the community its next venture. Plans for a good instructive program is underway and prospects for the coming year are bright.

The Farmingdale Women's Section held regular meetings all through the past year and made as its first concern the schools in the district, to each of which \$10 was given for a Christmas concert. Thirty-five dollars were also donated to the Red Cross Outpost Hospital at Kelvington. The meetings are held once a month at the homes of the members who take these meetings in alphabetical order.

A membership contest, put on by the Nanton U.F.W.A. local, which resulted in approximately 40 new members joining the local, terminated recently. The result was a tie, each team securing an equal number of new members. The dinner, which was to have been provided by the winning side, will now be given by the old members in honor of those who have joined during the contest. Music, speeches and other entertainment is all to be furnished by the original members, with the exception of the response to the toast to Our New Members.

South End W.G.G.A. sold Christmas stamps to the amount of \$2.00. Donations were freely given to a supper in aid of the rest room. A travelling library has been secured for the use of the district, and a number of sick were remembered in practical ways. That this club will continue to be useful is assured from the words of the secretary, who says: "The fact that we have had some failures keeps us humble and gives us something to look forward to for another year."

Several committees in Alberta have adopted the women's committee plan of enlisting the women in the organization. By this means, women may meet separately when they choose, but they have not a separate organization from the men. Ryley U.F.A. and Riverton U.F.A. have each formed such a committee.

Manyberries U.F.W.A. local is doing all it can in a local way to help needy families. At each meeting time is given to report on any persons in need in the district, and the local does its best to come to the rescue. The hot noon lunch is a hobby with the local, and through the efforts of the members cocoa and other hot lunches are served to the school children.

The Stout Person's Innings

Continued from Page 18

should consist of proteins such as meat, fowl, fish or milk; carbohydrates like those found in vegetables, fruits and whole wheat bread; a very small amount of fat; plenty of minerals, roughage and vitamins, as found in fruits and vegetables.

Some people, in an effort to regain slimness, make the mistake of living on one or two classes of food, which is poor economy. The real secret lies in taking small, well-balanced meals and in avoiding the fat-forming foods mentioned above. Whatever you do, never take the pills, powders or potions advertised for "taking off pounds" as they will do more harm than good.

Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain
How To Treat

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.



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Little Known But Hardy

Continued from Page 13

(Aconitum napellus) worth a position in the border just in front of Larkspurs because the latter grow much taller. The blue of the Aconite consorts well with the Larkspur though of a dull purple-blue less brilliant than Delphiniums. A different kind of dull purple or even crimson is the August-flowering member of the Stone-crop family (Sedum spectabile). There are a lot of Stone-crops all over the Old and New World temperate zones, yellow, pink and white in color, fleshy leaved plants. In England a little yellow stone-crop grows on dry, old walls, but Sedum spectabile which is the only one I have grown in the West is very hardy. You may have noticed that I have not named any hardy creeping plant, but the only one I know of comes from China and is a bindweed, technically Calystegia, the double-flowered Morning Glory. It however, has a wicked, greedy habit of ravishing everything growing near it with long white roots very hard to get rid of. Hence it is best grown by itself against any small fence where its rosy-pink double flowers appear all the more attractive. There is a tiny pink flower which the late A. P. Stevenson used to advertise in his nursery catalog, but which few people grow—it is the Creeping Phlox, a ground creeper (P. subulata). You might wonder, friends, why I don't say something about pansies, but pansies are best treated as biennials; or about Sweet Williams, but to my mind they don't come under the title of perfectly hardy perennials, being a trifle too picky in behavior to atmospheric conditions. The same may be said about that delightful light blue flower, the Forget-me-not. Grow them by all means and experiment with any plants said to be hardy by competent people, always remembering you cannot make hardiness. Nor does this list exhaust all the perennials that might be grown in our Western country.

Evangels of Civilization

Continued from Page 7

about three o'clock in the afternoon. They pitched their tents on a rising piece of ground near some trees, and it was there, some hours after that furious race, that Madam Lagimodiere gave birth to her second child, whom they nicknamed Laprairie, because he was born in the middle of the prairie."

Indians Desired the White Child

One day in the following spring the little boy baby, blue-eyed and fair-haired, was stolen by the wife of a chief of the Blackfeet Indians, who made off on horseback, carrying the child. Madame Lagimodiere mounted a horse and followed her; after a race of several miles she overtook the Indian woman, who pretended that she was carrying the child away only to play with him. A year later the Blackfeet chief, whose wife had attempted to carry off the baby boy, whom the Lagimodieres had nicknamed Laprairie, arrived with some horses. He led the finest horse of the lot to Madame Lagimodiere and gave him to her, and then asked for the white child in exchange. To quote again from Abbe Dugas:

"As one can well imagine, Madame Lagimodiere refused the offer and made signs (for she did not know the Indian language) that she would never consent to such a trade. The chief, believing that she was not content with one horse, drew up a second, and placed the cord by which that one was led also in her hand, as he had done with the first. She said to her husband, 'Tell him that I will not sell my child, and that he would have to tear my heart out before I would part with him.' 'Very well,' said the Indian. 'Take all the horses and one of my children.' 'No,' she said, 'you can never make me do it.' And taking her child in her arms she began to cry. The Indian chief apparently was touched by her tears, for he ceased to insist, and went on his way with his people and his horses."

In the Time of the Fur-trade War
In 1811 the Lagimodieres heard at



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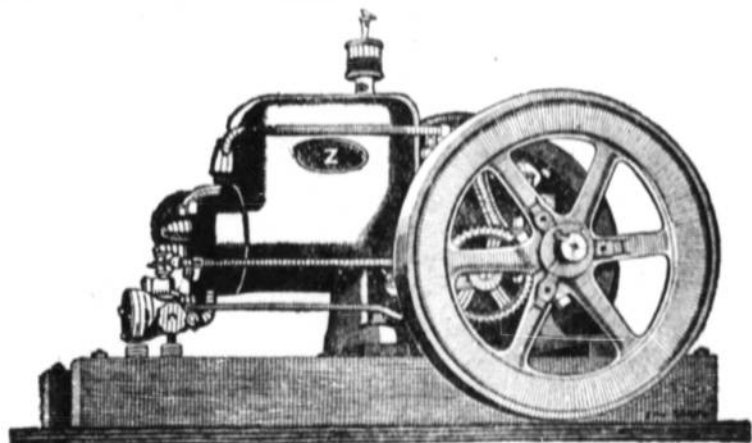
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the Fort of the Prairies that Lord Selkirk was about to bring out from Scotland settlers to form a settlement on the banks of the Red River. They decided to return to the Red River, and late in the summer of that year they arrived at the site of the present city of Winnipeg. The first of the Selkirk settlers did not arrive until the following year. The winter of 1811-12 was spent by the Lagimodieres at Pembina, where they had passed their first winter in the West four years before and where their first child was born. The second and third children, a boy and a girl, were born in what is now Alberta. The fourth, a boy, was born at Pembina in the winter of 1811-12, and was christened Benjamin.

At the beginning of the winter of 1815 the man whom Lord Selkirk had placed in charge of Fort Douglas desired to have important letters carried as rapidly as possible to Lord Selkirk, who was then in Montreal. The warfare between the fur companies was then being waged. Lagimodiere undertook to carry the letters to Lord Selkirk. He set forth on the long and perilous journey on foot and alone. Madame Lagimodiere and her children were taken into Fort Douglas, to stay there until his return.

In June, 1816, on the eve of the massacre at Seven Oaks, which was followed by the capture of Fort Douglas, Chief Peguis came to the Fort and persuaded Madame Lagimodiere and her children to come with him to his camp, where he promised them safety. All that summer she and her children lived at the camp of Chief Peguis. When the winter of 1816 came she managed to get a hut on the bank of the river, across from Fort Douglas, to live in. She had almost given up the hope of ever seeing her husband again, when he arrived just before Christmas, after having been gone fourteen months. The following summer, when Lord Selkirk arrived, after the recapture of Fort Douglas by his people, he rewarded Lagimodiere by giving him a grant of land on the bank of the Red, opposite what is now known as Point Douglas. Abbey Dugas relates that in the boom of 1880 one of Lagimodiere's sons sold part of that land for \$100,000.

Peaceful Ending of a Long Life

The Lagimodieres lived on their homestead on the banks of the Red River until 1850, when Madame Lagimodiere was left a widow. She then moved to the house of her youngest son, Benjamin, two miles from St. Boniface. All her children were married and had established themselves on the land in the neighborhood of St. Boniface. One of her daughters was the mother of Louis Riel. Madame Lagimodiere lived until 1878, when her long life came to a peaceful ending in her 96th year. From the time she had set forth from Maskinonge for the West in 1807, a young bride with her adventurous husband, she never heard anything of her relations back in distant Quebec.

The Standard Bank Report

Profits of the Standard Bank of Canada, as shown by the annual report of the bank, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, provincial taxes, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$728,074 compared with \$725,015 for 1921. With the balance forward of \$112,493 there was available for distribution the sum of \$840,567. Dividends at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and amounting to \$560,000 were paid as compared with \$555,115 for the previous year. The difference in the amount paid is due to the fact that the bank made an increase in capital account in 1921 and the sum of \$555,115 is representative of the dividend on the average paid-up capital for the year. The sum of \$40,000 was paid to the government for war tax on circulation; \$55,000 was reserved for Dominion Income Tax, this is an increase of \$35,000 over 1921; \$25,000 was contributed to officers' pension fund and \$160,567 remains to be carried into the new year. This compares with \$112,493 at the end of the previous year.

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Hats That You Can Make

The Guide Offers Hat Pattern Service to Its Readers

A few years ago women's hats were adorned with huge plumes, great bunches of feathers or flowers in almost unlimited profusion. But today the best and most expensive hats are those of well chosen color with good simple lines. They have very few ornaments and the most important single consideration is the originality of the design. Given the correct design—and the material cut to size, the making of even the finest tailored hat becomes a simple matter of adjusting materials to a frame, neatly stitching the pieces together and attaching the trimmings. In the hands of an expert, a little wire, a remnant of silk or velvet and a bit of lace is quickly changed into a most desirable millinery creation. To the uninitiated this looks very difficult, it savors of black magic, something that can only be attempted by a professional. This opinion is generally held and it is encouraged by the professional milliner. The facts are that the actual making of the hat is generally less difficult than much of the plain sewing or fancy work attempted by the average woman.

There are many women in the country who do not have the opportunity of visiting millinery shops that carry good hats at

now being imported have the new saddle crown featured by Hat Pattern No. 3002. It has the advantage both of individuality and novelty. The corded section which runs from side to side, gives charming width for the girl or young woman who has wide, high cheek bones. The clearly marked patterns and definite directions make the undertaking of such a hat sure of success. The necessary materials are: 1 soft crown, 1 lining, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard willow or buckram, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards brace wire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 18-inch material.

No. 3003—The model for Hat Pattern No. 3003 is designed particularly for the girl from 12 to 15 years. The stitched soft brim has only the finest of wires to hold it in shape and may be bent in lines suitable to the face. The hat pattern includes diagram and directions for making the flat fruits used as trimming. The processes of making are quite simple and have been carefully worked out in the directions given with the hat pattern. The necessary materials are: Almost any household has pieces of taffeta, satin, crepe or broadcloth which may be used in making this hat.

No. 3005—This number has been specially planned for the small girl who cannot



reasonable prices. To meet the need of its country women readers The Grain Growers' Guide is offering a hat pattern service. With the assistance of a Guide hat pattern a woman who does plain sewing can accurately reproduce any of the models shown. The instructions which accompany give in detail the various steps in the cutting, adjusting, the sewing together and the arranging of the trimming. The making of one of these hats provides the most fascinating needlework; it is no more difficult than the making of simple garments. It will mean a saving of money and better hats for the women who try it.

No. 3000—Has all the charm of the picture hat modernized by the practical use of a rolled short back and deep soft crown. There can be no better combination of good points in one hat for the girl with a wide face. The rolled back counterbalances the wide front and makes the model more becoming because of its regular outlines. The necessary materials are: $\frac{1}{2}$ yard elastic net or willow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 18 inch material, flowers, 1 lining, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards brace wire, 17-inch square of facing material, 1 soft crown.

No. 3002—A number of the French hats

wear a turban or turned up brim. The line of the brim, the style of the crown, the placement of the trimming give height without any obvious effort at doing so. The brim is cut very narrow in the back. The design makes the hat distinctive. Any woman who can follow the directions given for a plain dress pattern can easily make this model with the aid of the pattern and directions. No. 3005. Materials: Practically the same as for No. 3000.

No. 3008—Hat Pattern No. 3008 is for girls from 8 to 14 years of age. The crown and brim are cut in sections which need only be sewn up and slipped over a crown or headsize band. The rolled brim is soft and may be adjusted at a suitable line for the child's face. The clearly marked patterns and definite directions make the finishing of such a hat a pleasant pastime. The necessary materials are: Can be finished with odd pieces from the scrap bag.

No. 3007—Because of just the exact amount of needed roll in the brim, it is becoming to many types of faces. The color in which it is made determines the use of the hat. Made in solid black or navy, it is very tailored. Made in these

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HOW TO ORDER HAT PATTERNS—Send 25 cents for each pattern you wish. Money may be sent in stamps or by postal note. Write your name and address very plainly and be sure to state accurately the pattern number. Address envelope to
THE HAT PATTERN DEPARTMENT, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



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Orange-Crush—what a pal for thirst! Open up the "Krinkly Bottle." See it sparkle, mellow and golden. There is no drink in all the Dominion so popular for thirst as Ward's "Crushes" in Orange, Lemon and Lime flavors. Ask for a Ward's "Crush" when thirsty. The "Krinkly Bottle" is your guide to genuine Ward's Crush.

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—also delightful, Crush-flavored
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19

same colors with brightly colored flowers. It is a semi-dress hat. When pastel shades, as orchid, French blue or rose are used with assorted flowers, it becomes a dress model. It is simple in construction. The necessary materials are: 1 soft crown, 3 yards brace wire, 5 yards 1 inch straw braid, 1 lining, 1 yard elastic net or willow, 1 yard 36-inch material, 10 yards narrow ribbon.

No. 3011—Warmth and softness without too many frills are the important things to remember in planning baby garments. Any mother can make this mesaline or crepe bonnet with its tiny rosettes. In pattern No. 3011, plain directions are given for the making which is quite simple. So little material is required that odd lengths left from other garments may be utilized.

No. 3010—Model 3010 has all the requisite qualities for the young girl's dress hat. The construction is very simple and is fully explained in Pattern No. 3010. The ease with which such a hat can be provided will solve the always trying problem of harmonizing hat and frock.

Materials required: Practically the same as for No. 3006.

No. 3004—This hat may be made of silver cloth, brocade or satin. Flowers of silk or velvet or a combination of the two make an effective trimming. By following the clearly stated simple directions that accompany pattern No. 3004, any woman who can make a plain house-dress, can, at a merely nominal cost, complete this hat in a few hours. The necessary materials are: Practically the same as for No. 3006.

No. 3006—A soft tan crown and slightly drooping brim form an excellent background for a wreath of fruit and flowers which is cut of many shades of silk and appliqued on with a blanket stitch. Both the flowers and hat are easily made, being merely a matter of neat stitches, attractive coloring and following simple directions. Each step in the construction of the hat is clearly and definitely worked out. The hat can be finished in a couple of evenings. The necessary materials are: 1/2 yard willow or buckram, 1 yard 36-inch material, 3 1/2 yards brace wire, 1 lining, 1 soft crown, silk scraps for flowers.

Dainty Garments for Spring Wear



HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and is guaranteed to fit perfectly.

Our Spring Book of Fashions containing all the new models for the coming season, is ready. It contains pattern styles for the whole family and money can be saved by referring to it in selecting the spring wardrobe. In addition to over 300 styles there are pages of embroidery designs and dressmaking lessons to help the beginner. The price is 10c per copy. Address your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT.

WHAT IS YOUR DRESSMAKING PROBLEM? Anne Deane says she is ready to help readers who have trouble in selecting the right kind of styles, materials and colors. Tell her when the clothing is to be worn and what sort of figure and coloring you have. Enclose stamp for reply.

No. 1427—Pretty Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1376—Jaunty Waist Model. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1275—Easy-to-Make Frock. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1158—Very Fashionable. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1330—Side Front Trimming is Worn. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of fringe.

Transfer Pattern No. 624—in yellow only—15c extra.

No. 9379—Middy Dress for School Wear. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material for the blouse and 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material for the skirt.

No. 1399—Attractive Pajama Pattern. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards 36-inch material with 2 yards of ribbon for trimming.

No. 1019—Pretty Dress-Up Frock for the Young Girl. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/2 yards 40-inch material with 1/2 yard 36-inch contrasting and 2 yards of ruffling.

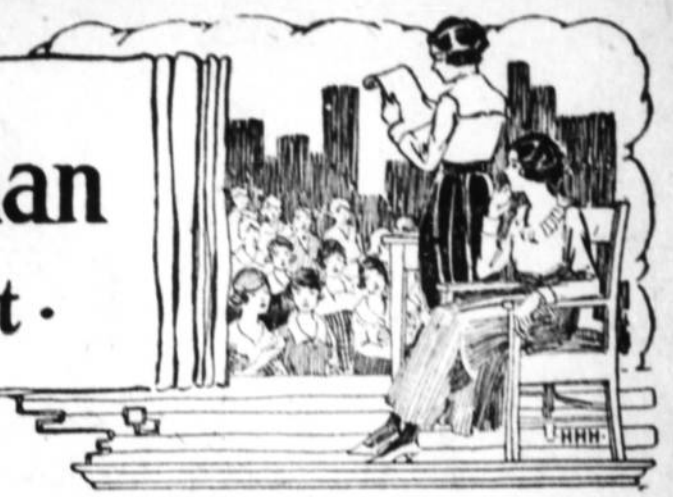
All Patterns 15c, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

Guide Classified Users Are Boosters - Why?



The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



Sir Henry Newbolt in Canada

Canada has a very distinguished man as its guest. Sir Henry Newbolt, at the invitation of the National Council of Education, is on a lecture tour across Canada. This marks the beginning of the national lectureship scheme inaugurated by the National Council. They could hardly have been wiser in the choice of a man to open that scheme. Sir Henry is an author who will live long in British memory, because he has written his stirring messages in lines of poetry that people love to repeat. Besides being a poet and an author of wide fame, he is an educationalist of outstanding ability. He was chairman of the special committee appointed by the British Board of Education to report on the teaching of English. This report is looked upon as one of the outstanding contributions of the last century on education.

Sir Henry will only be able to visit the larger centres of the Dominion, but the newspapers, recognizing public interest in the man and his subject, are carrying very complete reports of his addresses. Of the western cities, already Winnipeg has had the opportunity of giving this noted Englishman a very warm welcome. Two evening meetings in the largest city theatre failed to accommodate the crowds that thronged to hear him and many had to be turned away.

Literature and Life is the subject of his main address to the general public, and he has others of a more technical nature for educationalists. It is a delight to listen to the quiet-spoken Englishman who conveys his deeply-thought-out message in the most simple language, beautiful because of its very simplicity. Without gesture or flare of oratory he stirs the emotional depths of his audience by his own belief in his subject and by the earnestness of his manner. The message is a part of the man himself. As he speaks his audience realizes with him the rich heritage left Canadians in the English language. He shows how rich a field of experience and education is open in the English literature, how we can today enjoy the best experiences of all the ages that have gone before.

In appearance Sir Henry is slight and tall, quite grey, with a thin, intellectual face. His clear blue eyes have the distant gaze of the dreamer but also a glint of the keenness of the British seaman. He is the descendant of one of the old English families who have lived in their old manor home for over 500 years. He has divided with Kipling the poet's popularity with the masses in England. Canada is indeed fortunate to have a man of such great gifts of intellect visit her shores and talk for awhile with those who are interested in her educational needs.

When School Trustees Meet

We can now say that we have arrived at a period of time when popular education is to be put to a severe test. A great deal is being said these days about the cost of our schools, universities and our educational system in general. There are some people who are not slow in pointing out that this is what we may expect from trying to give everyone, rich and poor alike, an education. They hint at a way out—that of restricting education to those who can afford to pay for it. But when they speak in that manner they make sure that they and theirs will not come under the restrictions suggested. Such things are only recommended for other people's children.

We have to face the problem of increased cost of education today. We have to watch those costs mounting and at the same time see the assessed value of property remain stationary. Manitoba Trustee Association realized that this is one of the problems to be considered and they had a number of speakers give addresses on this subject at their convention held in Winnipeg the latter part of February. It was pointed out that the cost of education in the province had increased from \$70 per pupil per year in 1915 to \$100 in 1921. J. W. Daffoe, in speaking on the subject, said that this was a matter which our grandfathers did not have to worry about, because in their day either a child was given an education or he was not, depending on the ability of the parents to afford it, but it is our problem today, because we believe in giving every child an education. He claimed that we

should look upon the money we pay for education not as a tax but as a service.

The convention was not long in session before the matter of schools closing on account of lack of funds came to the fore. It was stated from the floor of the convention by an officer of the association, and not questioned by any official from the Department of Education, that nearly 150 schools with an enrollment of approximately 2,000 children had been closed on account of lack of money during the year. That condition reflects truly the economic plight in which many of our rural districts find themselves today. But we cannot afford to let the problem rest with a mere statement of the cause. It is a very serious thing when schools are forced to close, as some have; serious from the standpoint



Helping Spring remove Winter's white blanket

of the children and serious to the future welfare of those communities. We may well ask ourselves if our present system of taxation, so easily affected by local conditions, giving the child in the rural community a fair chance?

Another problem to the front in the Manitoba convention was the matter of many children leaving school before they have an adequate education to fit themselves for the competition of life. Premier Bracken showed this plainly when he gave figures which told of the dropping off in attendance. He stated that for grades 2, 3 and 4 the enrollment was fairly constant, but between 4 and 5 the loss was 16 per cent., between 5 and 6 the loss was 20 per cent., between 6 and 7 it was 25 per cent., 7 and 8 were fairly constant, but between the grades of the high school there was an average dropping off of 33 per cent. If we take into consideration with this statement the fact that many children do not attend school for a large portion of the year (20,400 children in Manitoba attended school for less than 50 days last year), we begin to see that even with compulsory school attendance laws and a fixed age at which a child may leave school we are not reaching the goal we have set for ourselves—that of seeing that every child shall have at least a good public school education.

We have established for ourselves in Canada a democratic system of government, but a democracy that includes a large majority of uneducated people is a very dangerous thing indeed. We have only to look to Russia for an example of that. We cannot, for the sake of our own future welfare, allow a large number of children to fail to get an elementary education. Money spent on education of its people is the wisest investment any government can make. If half as much had been spent by the nations of the world in that way as they spent in the great war that war might have been averted. The only possible hope for avoiding wars in the future is to develop an intelligent people.

Manitoba is to have a commission to investigate

education in the province. It is only right that we examine our system and find any flaws that exist, to find if the money that is being spent is spent wisely. The people of Manitoba will stand solidly behind every move to make our present system more effective.

Large Farms and Home Making

If it were possible to call all the farm women of the western prairies into counsel and ask them to pass judgment on whether the large farm should go or remain with us, we are positive that almost without exception they would bid it go.

One of the most astonishing statements made in the report on the rural survey made by the United Farm Women of Manitoba is in a paragraph dealing with the size of farms. It reads: "One farm of 960 acres reports no water in kitchen, no sink, no bath; the use of lamps for lighting; no power in the house even for washing; no labor-saver beyond the cream separator; the well one-eighth of a mile from the house; the woman does all the sewing; she helps stook and haul grain; has no spending money of her own; takes only one paper to instill into her mind all the finer things of life; no telephone; house heated by stoves; woman cans all she can afford; keeps no domestic help. Another farm of 800 acres reports no water in kitchen; well, 100 yards distant; no bath; no indoor sanitation; mother does all the sewing; milks and has no domestic help."

The large farm is a detriment to comfort in the home. Its owners have no time to consider comfort. We have passed through a period of land craze in Canada which has seldom been equalled. The very human desire for large possessions has been urged on by the speculative spirit. Men have had visions of piling up wealth in a few short years. It has been a case, with many, of buying more land to grow more grain to buy more land to grow more grain. They have held up the settlement of the country by marking off huge tracts of land, all of which they could not possibly hope to cultivate. They have retarded the building of schools and churches and added to the distances between neighbors. They have sacrificed their own and their family's comfort to their ambitions. They have given the best years of their life to a purpose which does not give satisfaction when accomplished.

Hard times have taught us some valuable lessons and it is to be hoped that we are wise enough to profit by them. The large farm is breaking down under the financial strain of increased cost of labor and equipment. Men are turning away from it to more intensive farming on a smaller scale. They are breaking away from the habit of putting their whole trust in grain crops, knowing that weather and marketing conditions are uncertain.

As the large farm passes we have visions of more closely settled farming communities with better schools and churches, because there will be more people to maintain them. We see more neighborliness and better social life. We see better homes because men will realize to get the greatest satisfaction out of farming they must build homes which will be more than merely places to stay until they have made enough money to retire to the town or city. We see more contented women on the farms who will have a better opportunity for development of comfort and beauty in the farm home.

We Ask Your Opinion

Elsewhere in this issue is announced a contest in which we ask our readers to tell us what they have found to be of most value to them during the last year. The editorial staff of The Guide endeavor to give to its readers the reading matter which will best meet their needs. How near they have reached those needs only the individual reader can say. Each week as The Guide is prepared for the printing presses we have the farm woman in mind. In the large number of replies that will come in in this contest we hope to see a good generous percentage from our women readers telling what they have found of the greatest value. They hear from us every week. It is only fair that we should hear from them at least once in a year. Read the rules of the contest and write to us.

[illegible]

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Livestock.	Situations Wanted.
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ning.	Produce.
Situations Vacant.	



J. G. Robertson

Livestock Commissioner, Dept. of Agriculture,
Province of Saskatchewan, Regina.

Better Bulls Bring Better Profits

While the situation is improving, market prices, particularly for beef cattle last fall were most discouraging, and the low prices were driven even lower because of the fact that so many cattle were on the market that were not only in thin condition, but were of such inferior breeding and type as to make it an impossible proposition for anyone to purchase and feed them at a profit. The well-bred animals were outstanding and fetched considerably better prices even in thin condition, as men who were buying feeders could well afford to pay considerably more for such well-bred animals.

I have in mind a case where a Saskatchewan farmer marketed two thin steers last fall. They were of the same age and were both out of the same sort of cows, one was sired by a miserable scrub bull. The other was sired by a fairly good purebred that had been purchased at the Regina Bull Sale several years previous by a neighbor. Both steers had been running out in the same pasture all summer and received the same feed in every way. The one steer sold for 1½¢ per pound, the other sold for 3½¢ per pound. The one sold for \$17, the other for \$38. This proved to the farmer in question the value of having used a good pure-bred bull.

All pure-bred bulls are not good individuals, but any farmer can secure one that is not only of pure breeding but of good individuality, and with the margin of profit in cattle raising smaller than it was during the war period, there is the very greatest need for the use of good pure-bred sires, and wide awake farmers realizing this will patronize the various association cattle sales scattered through Western Canada this spring, or will buy privately.

LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SAVE YOUR LIVESTOCK and your money. Get our complete free catalog of veterinary and stockmen's supplies, vaccines, instruments, marking devices, etc. Write today. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 290 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING—CAR GRAIN-FED PERCHERONS, matched teams, greys and blacks, also two pure-bred Hereford bulls, one and two. Archie G. MacFarlane, Nokomis, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE—GUINEAS, \$3.00 PAIR. Also Bark's barley, sacked, \$1.00 bushel. L. Wilson, Creelman, Sask. 9-3

MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS. Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 8-6

SHORTHORNS, OXFORD-DOWNS, YORKSHIRES. Good quality. Reasonable prices. G. A. Todd, Harding, Man. 10-6

SELLING—HORSES AND CATTLE OR TRADE for gas engine or car. Smith Bros, Kitascoty, Alta.

HORSES

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For Hire—Kinleith Footprint, Imp., 23423, (19592) SIRE, Dunure Footprint; dam, Dunure Jenny, by Hawatha; 2nd dam, Thoughtless Beauty, by Baron's Pride. Showing and breeding record as follows: 1st at Kilmarnock as a yearling; 1st at the International, Chicago, as a two-year-old. He is sire of the 1921 International Grand Champion female, Rosabel; this filly being purchased by A. W. Montgomery for \$600 and taken to Scotland. He also sired the American-bred and Reserve Grand Champion stallion, Green Meadow Sylvester, and the first prize group in the "Get of Sire" class at the International, 1922. This horse is rising 6 years, is an outstanding sire with a breeding record that has seldom been equalled.

For Sale or Hire—Baron Fitz James, 20723 Rising 6 years. This good stallion was Saskatchewan Brood Champion at Saskatoon in 1918 and 1919, the only times shown. He is a remarkably well muscled and high quality horse, with an exceptionally good breeding record. Enquire: Dept. of Animal Husbandry, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON, SASK. 10-3

WILL TRADE 320 ACRES MIXED FARMING land, well located, clear except taxes, for car first-class horses. This is a real bargain. I need horses. Address: Box 214, Hanley, Sask. 10-3

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide Classified Ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide Classified Ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$0.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column, \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE OR TO CLUB. Aged horse, nine years, Canadian-bred, sure foal getter, good stock, good individual, 1,800. Also two, rising three years, good, big, strong colts, will weigh in spring, 1,700. One colt, eight months; 11 mares, seven months to eight years, all registered. Eight good geldings. Will give time on good payments. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 7-4

CLYDESDALE STALLION, GOLDEN ROD, 20452, rising six, dark bay, strip four white feet, very evenly marked, good action, weighed 1,800 pounds at four years. Could be made ton. Sure foal getter. Price, \$800. Reason for selling, leaving province. George Howson, Denholm, Sask. 11-3

FOR HIRE—CLASS A PERCHERON STALLION, Jaso, 10786, by International grand champion, Jasmine. Sure breeder. Conformation, size and weight right. Correspondence solicited. Delegations cordially invited. Write E. A. Groerer, Box 1132, Balcarres, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE Ernside, 15706, inspected last year, schedule A. Must be sold. Bargain at \$285, or would consider exchange on good light car of late model. For particulars and photo, apply Wm. Henderson, Whittemouth, Man. 10-2

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE, OR hire for the season to breeders' club, Silver Jobka, 8104 (127295), son of Job, Alberta Government stallion; A1 Saskatchewan certificate; sound, sure, eight years. Inquire R. H. B. Sheppard, Primate, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—THREE CHESTNUT STALLIONS, from imported stock, Belgian, No. 2214, coming five, price \$700; Belgian, No. 2502, coming four, price \$500; Percheron, No. 2880, coming four, price \$400. Real snap. Peter Bergmann Plumb, Coulee, Man. 9-3

Spent \$6.72 on Classified Ad.--Sells \$130.00 Worth of Turkeys

This is not an unusual example of the good results secured from Guide classified ads. But is another one of the strongest proofs we can offer you that our "Farmers' Market Place" ads., going out every week to a field of 80,000 possible buyers, get results like this—

"The ad. through The Guide has been very satisfactory—out of three insertions we have sold \$130 worth of turkeys."—Mrs. A. MacDonald, Guernsey, Sask.

WE DID IT FOR HER—WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

See top of page for full instructions.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION, rising five years old, \$500. Also several young work horses and half-section unbroken land, \$13.50 per acre. J. Mattick, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PERCHERON STALLIONS, Rollin, black, ten years, weighs over ton; Lumine, dark grey, three in June. Imported sire and dam. Carmichael Bros., Newdale, Man. 10-3

PERCHERONS—THREE MARES AND UN-related stallion. Low price to party taking the four. Also some young studs. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 6-6

GOOD YOUNG HEAVY WORK HORSES FOR sale, both Percheron and Clyde, by our club members. L. W. Williamson, secretary, Percheron Horse Club, Klabey, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PERCHERON STAL-lion, Jorlae by Carnot, also two of get. Interested in young stallions. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 11-2

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS—Big, sound and sure. Priced low. Easy terms. A. L. Watson, Talmage, Sask. 11-5

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS, FOUR years and over. Thomas Bazley, Edgerton, Alta. 11-3

PERCHERON STALLION, CLASS A, TON, black, seven years, sell or club. Trade for seed oats. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 11-6

SELLING—TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, pure-bred, rising three; also several fillies. Luther Lick, Davidson, Sask. 11-5

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LORD Surprise, 17376, age seven, color, black. Clark and Molt, Eaton, Sask. 11-4

SELLING—CHEAP, IMPORTED BELGIAN stallion, class A, in good condition. Herbert Bros., St. Pierre, Man. 11-5

FELIX OHRBERG, AMISK, ALTA., IS NOW selling first class registered Belgian stallions at very low prices. Write him your want.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD MULES, TEN TO 12 years. Cheap for cash. H. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—CAR BROKE HORSES, TIED IN barn, grain, feed all winter, ready spring work. Spelers, Tompkins, Sask. 10-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR PERCHERON MARE and Shorthorn stock, registered Percheron stallion N. Rhors, Densil, Sask.

SELLING—TWO THREE-YEAR PERCHERON studs, recorded farmers' prices. G. W. Long, Gray, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STAL-lion, Count Agnif, 14118. Price, \$250. Good foal getter. Apply A. M. Hayward, Lipton, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, first-class certificate, weight over 1,900. Thos. J. Hagen, Donalds, Alta. 7-3

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR GOOD YOUNG mares, Percheron stallion, eight years old, weight 900 pounds. S. Thraasher, Wileston, Sask. 8-3

FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, BARON'S Pride, Hiawatha breeding; \$100 to \$300. Sam O. Harvett, Speers, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—FOUR TEAMS CHOICE YOUNG Percherons. P. Drayson, Neepawa, Man. 11-4

CATTLE—Various

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN AND ABERDEEN-Angus cattle, either sex, both breeds under the accredited system. Write for prices. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 6-8

SELLING—DAIRY COW, CLAGGETT, Smiley, Sask. 10-2

Shorthorns

SELLING—EIGHT PURE-BRED SHORTHORN bulls, one to three years, seven pure-bred cows and heifers, 30 head good grade Shorthorns, cows and steers. C. Jennings, Pense, Sask.

TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS (REGIS-tered), one year and 11 months, respectively, dark red, cows raised same. Prices right. Chas. Birkbeck, Welwyn, Sask.

ONE ROAN SHORTHORN BULL, 18 MONTHS old, one red bull, 12 months. Will deliver either anywhere in Saskatchewan for \$85. James Lind, Estevan, Sask. 10-2

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, DUAL-PURPOSE stock. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 11-5

Herefords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORDS, cows in calf to Royal Fairfax 37432; some young heifers, all ages; two bulls, ten and 13 months old. Prices right. Carlyle Reid, Box 554, Moosomin, Sask. Phone 115-2. 8-4

SELLING—HEREFORD HERD BULL, BEAU Lad, 43867; also several choice heifers. Reasonable price. W. J. Webster, Welwyn, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORDS, HERD bull, Britisher Pride, 33,000, two bulls, ten and 20 months; also heifers with calves at foot. James Kidd, Nokomis, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right. Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms arranged. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 7-7

Holsteins

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL, MERCEDES AL-cartra DeKol, 11 months old, from a grandson of the \$50,000 century sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and a daughter of Beldina Abbecker 15,946 pounds milk, 651 pounds butter. W. C. White, Carmanay, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, TWO two-year-old heifers, two one-year-old heifers, one cow, four years, freshen in March; one cow, three years, in calf; one bull, four years; one bull, two years, two bulls, one year. W. J. Burrows, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES, HOL-stein bull, three years, papers furnished, good animal, also Chevrolet car. Wilfred Winsor, Kincaid, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years old, \$100. Chas. Winfield, Grandview, Man. 9-4

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SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS FEMALES, all ages, open, bred or in calf, well-bred and in good condition. Prices in accordance with the times. Inspection and correspondence invited. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 11-4

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, ALL AGES. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. W. F. M. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 9-5

SELLING—FIVE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-Angus bulls, 22 months. Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 10-4

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 13 months, \$60. L. J. Preston, Yonne, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—CAR WELL BRED GRADE ANGUS females. A. C. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask.

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PURE-BRED RED POLLED BULLS, SIX TO 11 months, from imported sire. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL, 4½ years old, J. Silsby, Kedleston, Sask. 10-3

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WANTED—UP TO 1,000 GOOD BREEDING ewes to run on shares. A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 11-5

SELLING—40 KARAKULE EWES AT HALF price, lamb May. Drayson, New Norway, Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD EWES, Red. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 9-3

SWINE

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YORKSHIRES—SOW, BRED, 23 MONTHS, good mother, \$40; boar, unrelated, 23 months, sure breeder, \$35; two boars, six months, \$25 each; two boars, eight weeks, \$12 each. Registered. Bird, Kilmarnock, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BRED SOWS, TEN months, \$50; 16 months, \$65; matured, \$75. These are bred to Deer Creek G. Boy. James Young, Newdale, Man. 8-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, BOTH SEX, unrelated, of prize winners, January farrow, eight weeks old, \$12 each. Papers and crated. Jos. Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 7-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, either sex, January litter, price \$16. William H. Hetson, Westlock, Alta. 10-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boars, February farrow, eight weeks, \$16. E. A. Evans, Elm Creek, Man. 10-5

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 8-1

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BRED SOWS FOR SALE—OVER 50 HEAD registered Duroc-Jerseys from our mammoth prize herd. Prices reasonable, considering. Are real money makers, 25% more gain, less grain. Using a number of large, long imported sires. Write for catalog, list and information about Durocs. Booking orders for spring pigs. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

SACRIFICE—FEW PURE-BRED DUROC gilts, from imported boar, at \$25, bred to farrow in April, weight over 200 pounds. L. C. Anderson, Venn, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-BRED SOWS, with papers, \$25 each. J. H. Hicks, Ladefoch, Sask. 11-5

PURE-BRED DUROC SOWS, BRED, \$40; TWO for \$75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 6-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 10-5

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH SOWS, farrow April, May, with papers, \$35, \$45. George Brown, Bon Accord, Alta. 8-4

TAMWORTH BOARS, \$30, \$40. MANCHESTER, Granger, Alta. 8-4

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SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE GILTS, bred, \$30. Chas. Desotell, Davidson, Sask. 10-2

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

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LARGE-BONED PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$8.00. Toulouse geese, either sex, \$5.00. White Wyandotte eggs, from select layers, \$1.50 for 13. J. Rodger, Glenora Farm, Macdonald, Man. 9-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$5.00; pullets and hens, \$2.00. All from prize stock. Eggs in season. Large Bronze gobblers, \$8.00; turkeys, hens, \$4.00. Rev. Leith & Son, Brandon, Man. 10-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLE, HEALTHY, large bone birds, \$8.00; pure-bred Barred Rocks, from the famous E. B. Thompson, New York strain cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. C. I. Gilbert, Chive, Alta. 10-2

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PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, University strain, \$2.50. Ted Wolf, Strathclair, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, TEN months, \$5.00; pure-bred Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Nell Bell, Basewood, Man.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERS, \$2.50; SETS comb, \$2.00 each. Barred Rock cockerels, single comb, \$2.00 each. The combs are frosted a little. Mrs. J. W. Boettger, Findlater, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$4.50 PAIR; Mammoth Toulouse gander, from heavy stock, \$6.00. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask.

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00. Guinea Fowl, \$2.00 pair. Splendid birds. Mrs. Jos. Crayston, Glenora, Man.

CHOICE PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey hens, \$8.00; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.00. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 11-4

(Continued on next page)

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00.
Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$2.00; all pure-bred.
Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 10-2

PEARL GUINEAS, \$3.00 PER PAIR. NELSON
Braden, Poplar Point, Man. 11-2

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—EGGS FROM MY GIANT MAM-
moth Bronze turkeys, first eggs, from 42 pound
stock, 75 cents each; second eggs, from ten months
old tom, weighing 30 pounds, from imported high-
class stock, 65 cents each. E. S. Erickson, Dun-
kirk, Sask. 10-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS — FLOCK
headed with prize winner at Saskatoon Winter Fair,
1922. Choice out of 265 birds; free range; never
been sick in the flock; tom, \$10; hens, \$6.00;
old prize tom, \$20. J. M. Johnson, Hawarden,
Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8.00;
hens, \$5.00, two for \$9.00, big stock Pekin drakes,
\$2.50; ducks, \$2.00. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeby,
Sask. 10-4

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS,
\$7.00; hens, \$5.00; White Guinea, \$5.00; pair
Pekin ducks, \$2.50 each. Kay Bros., Carlyle,
Sask. 10-3

SUPERIOR BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00
and \$8.00 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. Robt.
Mair, Trebbach, Man. 11-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE PULLETS, OVER 13
pounds, three for \$10. Chas. Davenport, Rock-
haven, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED TURKEYS, TOMS,
\$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. W. Farmer, Odessa,
Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS,
toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; eggs, \$3.75 for nine.
James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE HOL-
land toms, \$6.00. Wm. Stratton, Liberty, Sask. 11-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE-BRED,
toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. They are fine birds.
Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-2

LARGE, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE,
either sex. Mrs. Thos. Somerville, Hartney,
Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS,
large, healthy, outdoor birds, weighing from 20-25
pounds, \$8.00. Millard Green, Medora, Man. 11-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS,
wintered outside, \$6.00. Mrs. Thos. Hurton,
Box 173, Carman, Man. 11-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, 22
to 24 pounds, \$7.00; 1921 tom, \$8.00. Robt. Road-
house, Sceptre, Sask. 11-3

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$6.00 EACH,
government inspected. Thomas McKeand, Lamp-
man, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, EXTRA
large birds, ganders, \$7.00; geese, \$6.00. D. E.
Rose, Liberty, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED GOBBLETS, AVERAGE 20
pounds, fine birds, \$7.00. Mrs. Ernest Vivian,
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PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$7.00;
hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Drinkwater,
Sask. 10-4

SELLING—SELECT MAMMOTH BRONZE
turkey toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; May hatched.
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SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE
toms, 20 to 25 pounds, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Walter
Beverton, Imperial, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS,
weighing 18 and 20 pounds, \$7.00. Mrs. O. Hjel-
sing, Craik, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,
toms, \$7.00, 18-22 pounds; hens, \$4.00. Mrs.
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BIG MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS,
\$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Wm. Findlay, Grays-
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MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$9.00; OLD
male, \$12; hens, \$5.00; large boned, healthy birds.
Harold Burns, Killarney, Man. 10-3

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,
toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. E. Dahlin, Box 133,
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PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
toms, 20 to 24 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 12 to 14, \$6.00.
May hatch. Mrs. Ira Nowels, Fillmore, Sask. 8-6

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
hens, University strain, from a 45-lb. tom, \$5.00.
Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 4-7

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE BONED
toms, \$8.00. Order early. George Dobson, Mort-
lack, Sask. 8-9

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE,
healthy birds, \$9.00. George Leask, Marcellin,
Sask. 9-3

BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$7.00; TOULOUSE
geese, \$5.00; Pekin drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. Wm.
Hincks, Penance, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TURKEY TOMS, 23
pounds, \$8.00 each. David Whitelaw, Hart,
Sask. 9-4

SELLING—PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS,
\$7.00. Mrs. Ed. J. Fradrich, Castor, Alta. 10-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLETS, \$8.00; HENS,
\$6.00. Mrs. R. Tiede, Marquette, Man. 8-4

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.00. CHAS.
Desotell, Davidson, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE, TOMS,
\$7.00. Mrs. H. E. Powell, Ninga, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED HOLLAND TOMS, 25 POUNDS,
\$8.00. Ray Wilhite, Claresholm, Alta. 10-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00,
balance season. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 11-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00,
W. Sproule, Bridgeford, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00;
geese, \$4.00. Mat Towey, Macoun, Sask. 10-5

PURE PEKIN DUCKS, EITHER SEX, \$2.50.
Mrs. J. Owens, Dubuc, Sask. 10-5

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00
each. Mrs. Alex. Logan, Sheho, Sask. 11-2

BRONZE TURKEY HENS, EARLY HATCHED,
\$3.50. Mrs. V. Zimmerman, Youngstown, Alta. 8-4

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HEAVY - LAYING AND WHITE BARRED
Rocks. Better stock, better value. White Rocks,
"Lady Ella" (282 eggs) strain; Barred Rocks
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from heavy laying strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Order early. Thomas
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Man. 10-5

49 PULLETS LAID 877 EGGS IN JANUARY,
pure bred-to-lay Barred Rock cockerels, new blood,
11 years breeding for eggs, large healthy birds,
\$5.00. Eggs in season. C. W. May, Dalmeny,
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SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
laying strain, satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.00 to
\$5.00 each. W. F. M. Cummins, Strathclair,
Man. 9-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK
cockerels, well marked, exhibition strain, \$5.00
each or two for \$8.00. Mrs. John Sinclair, Con-
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SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS
from Parks' \$55 trio. Over 30 years trap-nesting.
\$3.00 and \$5.00. Eggs, \$2.50 setting. Quantities
discount. Inferiles replaced free. Kaebel, Huxley,
Alta. 11-5

CHOICE WHITE ROCKS, LAYING STRAIN,
cockerels, \$2.50 each, three for \$6.00; eggs, \$1.50 per
15. Reduction on incubator lots. A. Gayton,
Manitou, Man. 11-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-
erels, hatched from eggs from the best laying New
Brunswick flocks, \$2.00 each. Thomas Wood-
cock, Bethany, Man. 11-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-
erels, heavy winter-laying strain, strong, vigorous
birds, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. W. Fox, Froude,
Sask. 11-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM AP-
proved pen, fine, big birds, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each.
Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 setting. F. E. Merritt,
Melita, Man. 11-6

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE, HUSKY,
vigorous birds, bred from laying contest and
exhibition prize winners, pedigree stock, \$5.00
each. W. Whitmarsh, Bredenbury, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
large, well marked, from splendid winter layers,
\$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 9-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GUILD'S
eggs direct. Fine egg type, 7 1/4 to 8 1/4 pounds.
Slaters laid throughout January \$5.00. Photos
sent. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 8-4

TWENTY MAY HATCHED, HEAVY, WELL-
marked pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, splendid
winter laying strain, \$3.50. T. W. Knowles,
Emerson, Man. 10-3

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER
100 prizes, Regina, Brandon, Toronto, Detroit.
Record egg production. Stock for sale. Maple
Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 10-3

BARGAINS—40 VIGOROUS, LARGE PURE-
bred Barred Rock cockerels, choice three, \$7.00
and three, \$5.00. Mrs. John McGinlie, Tonfeld,
Alta. 11-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM AP-
proved flock, government banded, \$3.00; two,
\$5.00. A. C. Reece, Bowman, Man. 11-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00
each. Brome grass seed, ten cents pound, bays
extra, 20 cents. Ed. Wilson, Blenfa, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
bred-to-lay, \$2.00. Chas. Vanvelzer, Edgerton,
Alta. 11-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS
(Invisible), well marked, healthy, large birds,
\$2.50. M. Raffard, St. Hubert Mission, Sask. 10-3

LARGE ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCK-
erels, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Good value. W.
Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 11-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD LAYING
strain, well developed, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00.
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FOR QUICK SALE—30 PURE-BRED BARRED
Rocks, cockerels, laying strain, \$2.50; two, \$4.00.
J. MacKenzie & Sons, Lashburn, Sask. 11-3

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University strain. Jas. McMorine, Assiniboia,
Sask. 11-2

BRED-TO-LAY DARK BARRED ROCK COCK-
erels, extra large birds, \$4.00; two, \$7.00. J. T.
Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 10-3

SELLING — PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK
cockerels, best laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00.
Jas. Johnston Box 174 Wilkie, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
from our bred-to-lay hens, \$3.00 each or two for
\$5.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 10-3

SELLING — PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK
cockerels, Carruthers strain, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank
Gilbert, Drinkwater, Sask. 10-4

EXTRA GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
\$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. J. Huston, Carman,
Man. 8-5

CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS,
cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Nicoll
Brothers, Sinitaluta, Sask. 9-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-
erels, \$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man. 9-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-
erels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis,
Sask. 9-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE,
good laying strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. L. Darling,
Colony, Sask. 9-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
\$2.50; two, \$4.00. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 10-5

LOVELY "BUSY B" BARRED ROCK COCK-
erels, from good winter layers, \$3.00; two, \$5.00.
Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebbach, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
weighty, vigorous, well marked \$3.00. J. C.
McBarnet, Hazelridge, Man. 7-5

SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD
birds, \$5.00 each. E. R. James, Rosser, Man. 10-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.
One large bird, \$2.50. Geo. Duck, Wapous,
Sask. 6-6

PURE "BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY"
Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Gilmour,
Castor, Alta. 8-7

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S REGAL-
Dorcas, from stock direct from originator, splendid
cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 each. Hatching egg
orders booked, \$1.50, 15; \$5.00 per 100. No fancy
prices. John Hiseck, Baldur, Man. 10-3

CHOICE, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE
Wyandotte cockerels from real winter layers, \$3.00
each; two for \$5.00. Ed. Graham, Markinch,
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SELLING OUT MY FAMOUS CONTEST WIN-
ning stock, large, true type, pure White cockerels.
\$2.50; hens, \$1.50. John McCheane, Borden,
Sask. 6-6

TRAP-NESTED WHITE WYANDOTTES, WIN-
ter layers, choice cockerels, \$2.00; two for \$3.00.
Eggs in season. Gramere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 8-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00,
\$4.00, \$5.00. Not one complaint last year. Satis-
faction guaranteed. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask. 7-5

PURE-BRED REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockerels, vigorous, healthy birds, Martin's
300 to 262-egg strain, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis,
Holtfast, Sask. 7-6

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, Martin University strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00
each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Dempsey,
Heward, Sask. 9-6

SELLING—MARTIN'S STRAIN WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockerels, from New York prize-winning
cocks and 200-egg hens, \$4.00 each. Elmer Langtry,
Roland, Man. 10-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, HATCHED
from eggs direct from Martin's Regal-Dorcas,
headed by Snowdrift and White Wonder, \$3.50, or
two for \$6.00. Victor Fells, Glavin, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, Rose Comb, University strain, \$2.50 each.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley,
Sask. 10-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—OUR FLOCK IS AP-
proved, guaranteed disease free and high produc-
tion stock, cockerels, \$3.00; pair, \$5.00. Robert
Nisbet, Carman, Man. 10-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES, SPECIAL MATED
pens, six Regal-Dorcas hens and choice Lund
cockerel, \$20; other cockerels, \$3.00; eggs, \$7.00,
100. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 11-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FROM PRIZE-WIN-
ning and trap-nested laying stock, over 200-egg
record, choice cockerels, \$5.00 and \$3.00. E. T.
Hargreaves, Box 80, Radville, Sask. 11-5

UNIVERSITY-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE
cockerels, \$3.00; White Holland turkey toms,
\$6.00; hens, \$4.00. A. Holbrook, Kinley, Sask. 11-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each, laying strain. A.
Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 11-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, \$2.00 each, fine birds, satisfaction guaranteed.
Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 11-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00;
two for \$5.00; Light Brahma cockerels, \$3.00
each. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 11-4

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, from exhibition birds, \$2.00 each. Percy
Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, matured, \$2.00; eggs, \$1.50. Mrs. Wm. Bay-
ton, Vera, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, Martin's winter-laying strain, Rose Comb,
\$2.50. L. Johnson, Elkhorn, Man. 11-2

ROSE COMB PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-
dottes, cockerels, good laying strain, \$2.00 each.
Thomas Crush, Findlater, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, good laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Louis
Ford, Rosendale, Man. 10-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, Martin-Dorcas strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00.
John Hayward, Sinclair, Man. 10-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOOD
size, laying strain, \$2.00. R. O. Wyler, Luseland,
Sask. 10-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE
cockerels, \$2.00 each. D. A. McLaren, Treherne,
Man. 10-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, laying strain, \$2.50. T. H. Wilson, Delo-
rairie, Man. 10-2

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE
cockerels, \$2.00. O. T. Gamey, Strathclair, Man. 9-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, \$1.50. Ken McDonald, Glenside, Sask. 10-2

CHOICE, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE
Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; two-year-old cocks,
\$3.00 each. All bred from John Martin's stock.
Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 11-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockerels, Martin's Regal-Dorcas crossed with
Lund's contest strain, \$3.00 each. S. H. Chanin,
Petersfield, Man. 11-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, \$2.50; also Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00.
Mrs. D. Hall, Crossfield, Alta. 10-2

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB
White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00.
Mrs. Ed. Quastrom, Carnduff, Sask. 10-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00;
pullets, \$1.50. W. Christie, Rocanville, Sask. 10-2

GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,
\$3.00. Ralph Kramer, Midale, Sask. 8-4

Leghorns

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN
cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00; hens, \$1.50. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Arthur Hoeftling, Alliance,
Alta. 9-4

JUST ARRIVED FROM FERRIS, A 300 STRAIN
cockerel, heads government tested pen, eggs, \$3.00,
other pens, \$2.00 per 15; cockerels, \$3.00, from 300-
egg cockerels. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 10-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN
cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Wesley Horn,
Ardath, Sask. 7-6

EGGS FOR SALE—HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN
S. C. W. Leghorns, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100.
David Read, Bashaw, Alta. 10-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, heavy-laying stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00. M. H.
Feeley, Preeceville, Sask. 10-3

TOM BARRON, 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS
and Wyandottes, 96 pullets laid 81 eggs, December
17, 1921. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 10-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. C. Cuthbert,
Glenora, Man. 10-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED S.C. WHITE LEG-
horn cockerels, \$2.50 or \$4.50 for two. Mrs.
Ricketts, Rutland, Sask. 10-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,
\$2.00 each. Herb Sutton, Roland, Man. 11-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,
\$2.00; two, \$3.50. Jas. Anselie, Roland, Man. 10-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,
dark, \$2.50. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 10-2

Orpingtons

BUFF ORPINGTONS—CHOICE COCKERELS,
large, vigorous birds, weighing eight to ten pounds
(Yellowlegs and Hoffman strain), \$5.00 each; two
for \$9.00; one-year-old cock, over 11 pounds, \$7.50.
W. Beachell, Rosser, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,
McArthur strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. Eggs for hatch-
ing. C. P. Klombies, Lashburn, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,
from prize stock, \$3.00 and \$4.00; young hens, \$1.50.
Eggs in season. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON
cockerels, from first prize stock, \$3.00 each; eggs,
\$3.00 for 15. R. Turner, Rosendale, Alta. 10-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, EIGHT AND
nine pounds, \$3.00 each. H. Christopher, Sceptre,
Sask. 10-3

WHITE ORPINGTONS, POORMAN'S STRAIN,
15 eggs, \$3.00; 30 eggs, \$5.00. Mrs. Amon Scott,
Laura, Sask. 11-6

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, \$3.00 each. Clarence Cotton, Kenville, Man. 10-3

GOOD, PURE-BRED, BUFF ORPINGTON
cockerels, \$3.00. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis,
Sask. 11-3

CLARK'S PRIZE-WINNING STRAIN BUFF
Orpington cockerels, \$5.00 and \$3.00; trios, \$13
and \$8.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,
\$2.50; year-old cock, \$3.00. Oliver Anderson,
Keeler, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—20 PURE-BRED BUFF ORPING-
tons, hens, \$1.00 each. Frank Flala, Hays, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,
\$2.50 each. F. A. Jacobsen, Lacombe, Alta. 11-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS, \$2.50.
Fred Sutton, Roland, Man. 10-3

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00
each. Edith Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 10-3

Rhode Islands

FOR SALE

S. C. Rhode Island Reds Barred Plymouth Rocks
100 Breeding Males from high-producing birds.
\$4.00 each.
Day-old Chicks—April 15 to June 1, 80c each.
After June 1, 20c each.
Hatching Eggs from stock with R.O.P. records
over 175 eggs, \$4.00 per setting of 15; three
settings, \$10. Flock matings, \$2.00 per setting
of 15; \$10 per 100.

O.P.E. DEMONSTRATION FARM
STRATHMORE, ALTA.

BRED-TO-LAY RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels, both combs, red to the skin, \$3.00 each.
Eggs in season. My pullets won three firsts and
three seconds at the laying contest, Indian Head.
Eggs from this pen, \$5.00 per 15 and \$2.50, utility.
Mrs. N. A. Dane, Heward, Sask. 9-6

SELLING—CLARK'S UTILITY RHODE ISLAND
Reds, Rose and Single comb winner at shows and
egg-laying contests, cockerels, \$5.00; eggs, \$3.00
setting; baby chicks, \$35, 100. Robert N. Clerke,
Vernon, B.C. 11-5

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB COCKERELS,
\$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. Write for
mating list. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon,
Sask. 11-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels, beautiful, large, dark red birds, \$3.00 and
\$5.00 each; choice pullets, \$3.00. C. Deer,
Canora, Sask. 11-2

HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB REDS.
Specially mated pens, \$3.50 per 15; free range,
\$2.00; cockerels, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Frederick,
Asquith, Sask. 11-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FROM
my Saskatoon prize winners, good laying strain,
choice cockerels, \$3.00 and up; pullets, \$2.00 and
up. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Teesler, Sask. 5-6

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE
Comb, fine colors, extra laying strain, government
approved, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen,
Alta. 7-6

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neep-
awa, Dauphin, Assiniboia. Write wants, Gordon
Transcona, Manitoba. 8-4

25 PULLETS, SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Reds, Saskatoon University strain, \$1.75 each;
two choice cockerels, from imported stock, \$3.00
each. Boast, Youngstown, Alta. 10-2

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red eggs, \$2.00 per setting, laying strain. F.
Wolfe, Three Hills, Alberta. 10-5

SELLING—ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS,
\$3.00; two, \$5.00. George E. Cook, Conquest,
Sask. 10-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels, also white, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Mrs. Ben
Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 10-4

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



The Well Witch

Old Obadiah Cuzzlevitch is what they call a water witch; he claims a slip of willow tells where mortal men should dig their wells. With twig well forked clasped in his hands, he stalks around on thirsty lands; with jaws firm set and eyes that burn, he watches for his twig to turn; ere long he cries, "Look here and see! This willow turns in spite of me! I do my best to hold it straight, but down it dips in spite of fate! Get out your shovel here and dig—the pull is strong, the flow is big!" The farmer who for many years has hauled the water for his steers in tanks and barrels, from well and ditch, obeys the bearded Cuzzlevitch, for, driven to a grim despair, he'd dig for water anywhere! Down, down he goes; he strikes a flow of crystal water cold as snow! Filled up with joy he's glad to tell how Obadiah found the well; he's strong for willow-witching art, believes in it with all his heart! So much for that, but now and then I hear this tale from other men: "Well, I don't know, I do not know; I had him here six times or so to locate wells, and on my soul, each time I dug a drier hole! The willow pointed down all right, but there was nothing wet in sight! Each time in very thoughtful way old Cuzzlevitch was sure to say that metals, fathoms in the ground, had doubtless pulled the twig around; that being true, as he believed, of course he found himself deceived! I never will, for spite or pay, put blocks in Obadiah's way, but I'll say this—he's keen to tell when his old willow finds a well, but when it points to arid sand, he has excuses right at hand!"

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels, \$2.00. Lee Donogh, Orlowood, Man. 10-3

RHODE ISLAND RED HENS, BRED-TO-LAY, from University stock, \$1.50. W. Claggett, Smiley, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, winter layers, \$4.00 each. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—PURE R.I.R. COCKERELS, either comb, good quality. Order early, get the best, \$2.50. George McIntyre, Sandford, Man. 8-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels, fine color, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. E. Thornton, Craik, Sask. 6-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
dark Red cockerels, laying strain, \$3.50; two, \$6.00. W. Cassan, Medora, Man. 9-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, laying strain, April hatch, \$2.00, \$3.00. Robert Haine, Maclin, Sask. 9-3

SINGLE COMB REDS, CHOICE COCKERELS, from Owen farm strain, \$4.00 each. O. J. Bulpit, 133 Home Street, Moose Jaw, Sask. 10-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 11-4

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, fine, large birds, \$2.50. Mrs. J. Owens, Dubuc, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels, dark, good laying strain, \$2.50. William Ogilvie, Briarcrest, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—R. I. R. COCKERELS, ROSE comb, \$2.00. R. Sopp, Hayfield, Man. 10-3

Minorsas

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, large, strong, vigorous birds, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 11-3

S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.50 each, combs slightly frozen. Robt. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, Rose and Single Comb, \$2.50 each. Ed. Bergeren, Viscount, Sask. 10-3

Poultry Supplies

KILL THE LICE
with Standfield's Lice Kill—The vent. treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite refunded. If dealer cannot supply genuine Standfield's, order direct. Tube treats 200 birds, 50 cents. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 10-3

SELLING—STANDARD RELIABLE INCUBATOR, good condition, 120 eggs, \$20; also successful 20-egg, \$15. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 7-5

FOR SALE—120-EGG PEEPERLESS INCUBATOR, \$15. O. R. Watson, Brookdale, Man. 10-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS, PARENTS FAST and good killers. Send for snapshots. Claude Jones, Bluecher, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, GREY-star cross, \$15 pair. W. Miller, Woodside, Man. 10-3

SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

STEELE'S REGISTERED BANNER OATS WIN again. First prize Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon. Unsurpassed for yield. Put up in best quality three-bushel sacks. Cleaned and registered. First generation, \$1.25 bushel; second generation, \$1.00. Sacks free. Samples on request. Order early. Supply limited. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 10-3

REGISTERED WHEAT—DR. WHEELER'S 108 Marquis, absolutely pure, full crop for purity in field inspection. Every bag inspected and sealed by Seed Growers' Association. First generation, \$4.25 bag; second generation, \$3.25 bag. W. R. Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 7-6

SELLING—"MARQUIS 7" REGISTERED wheat, first generation, limited quantity, pure choice, absolutely clean, from university elite stock, government field test 97, germination 97. Information and price, Thos. C. Bennett, Laura, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second generation, the product of 13 years' hand selection, absolutely clean and free from any grain impurities, 99% germination, 75 cents at bin, 90 cents sealed and sacked; 50 cents bushel must accompany order. W. Nesbitt, Superb, Sask. 10-3

NORTHERN-GROWN SELECTED SEED—Registered Victory oats, third generation, heavy, pure sample, price, \$3.25 bag of three bushels; pure Manchurian barley, pure, heavy sample. My work is registered, \$2.35 bag of two bushels. Write to grow good seed. C. W. Banks, Benito, Man. 10-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, second prize Chicago International, \$1.75 per bushel, sacked, sealed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wilford Meldrum, Raymond, Alta. 9-5

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, inspected and sealed by government inspector, weighs 64 pounds per bushel, \$4.00 per two-bushel sack. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 10-5

REGISTERED MARQUIS, FIRST AND SECOND generation, registered, \$2.00 and \$1.60 bushel. Cleaned, sacked and sealed. Norman Fisher, Sedalia, Alta. 9-4

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, SACKED, sealed, 85 cents bushel. Frank Wondrasek, Millwood, Man. 11-3

Various

FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmers' Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE
FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

Seager Wheeler's Descriptive Seed Booklet

Don't delay ordering your seed requirements. Before buying seed grain consider my offerings. My Early Triumph and Supreme and other grains are all first generation seed, registered or not registered, as desired, at prices lower than ever offered before. I expect an early spring. Send for my booklet—NOW.

SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTHERN, Sask.

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, first generation, from registered seed. Also quantity genuine Spring Rye seed, free all noxious weed seeds and wild oats, re-cleaned, ready for drill. Prices, samples on request. Frank Jeltz, Marshall, Sask. C.N.R. 7-5

OUR PACKETS FLOWER SEEDS OR ONE—Kentucky Wonder wax beans, 10 cents. Price list Miss Strong and Mrs. Dixon, Duchess, Alta.

KUBANKA, DURUM, KUBANKA'S QUALITY
Spring and Winter, ripens in 85 days. Winter wheat, World's Wonder, Manitoba, Alberta, Red Buck barley, Manitoba and Leader oats. Premont flax. Sample ten cents. Robert Blane, Hartwily, Man. 7-7

SECRETARIES, ALL FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS, send us list of what field seeds you are going to require and we will make you special price on our northern grown seeds. Catalog sent on request. James D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man. 10-3

WE ARE SPECIALIZING ON CORN, SUNFLOWER, alfalfa and sweet clover, all northern grown. Germination test on all our seeds is high. Let us send you our price list. James D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man. 10-3

SELLING—CHOICE KITCHENER WHEAT, grown on breaking, seed purchased from Dr. Wheeler, also Red Bobs, \$1.25. Gold Rain oats, 50 cents. Bags extra. Arthur Jenson, Pelty, Sask. 10-3

WE ARE OFFERING CLUB ORDERS AT special prices on all our northern grown field seeds. Catalog free for asking. James D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man. 10-3

Corn

SEED CORN—100 POUNDS, \$4.00, SUCCESS-fully grown on 50 Canadian farms 1922. Samples, particulars, Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota. 10-3

FOR SALE—IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, \$4.00 per bushel, 30 pounds. George Trew, Cantuar, Sask. 10-3

Wheat

OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULTS of 13 years careful hand selection as member of the C.B.G.A. First generation, Registered, \$3.70 bag; second generation, Registered, \$2.80 bag; not registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 1-4

EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, DR. WHEELER stock. Under almost drought conditions 1921 outyielded Marquis 27 per cent., nine days earlier. 1922, outyielded Marquis 42 per cent., eight days earlier. Grade No. 1. Bushel, \$2.25; over bushel, \$2.00. T. Colquhoun, Aldworth Seed Farm, Strongfield, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—No. 1 RED FIFE SEED WHEAT, re-cleaned, no seeds, \$1.25 bushel, f.o.b. Unity. Sacks free; cash with order. Western Rye Grass seed, cleaned, no seeds, high germination, 10 cents pound. D. F. McEachern, Unity, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—WHEELER'S THIRD GENERATION Marquis, price \$1.50 bushel; also pure Red Bobs Supreme, \$1.50 bushel; bags included. Chas. Grant, Edmon, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—MARQUIS AND RUBY WHEAT, third generation, germination 96%, \$1.50 bushel, bags included. Sold with registration certificate. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 11-2

BUCKWHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, BAGS EXTRA. Mammoth Bronze turkeys—Toms, 20-24 lbs., \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. A. E. Cox, Elm Creek, Man. 11-5

RUBY SEED WHEAT, CLEANED, MATURES in 80 days, rust-resisting, therefore better grade, better price, \$1.40 bushel, bags extra. Clem Deer, Canora, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED AND bagged, \$1.35 bushel. Thos. Jones, Invermay, Sask. 11-3

THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS, PURE, clean, \$1.25, sacks extra. E. E. Friak, Kronau, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—PURE KUBANKA SEED WHEAT, Bark and O.A.C. barley, high germination. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 11-6

KUBANKA WHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.50 BUSHEL, sacks extra. Sample sent, 10 cents. C. A. Partidge, Baltecoats, Sask. 9-4

RED BOBS SUPREME—SEED DIRECT FROM Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, \$1.50, f.o.b. Tugaskie. T. W. Russell, Tugaskie, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—QUANTITY MONAD DURHAM wheat, grown from pedigree seed. O. McGee, Redvers, Sask. 10-2

DR. SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIFE WHEAT—Beautiful sample, \$1.75, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 9-6

KUBANKA SEED WHEAT FOR SALE, AND bred sows. Apply to Eugene Paineaud, Fanny-stelle, Man. 11-2

SELLING—KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.00 PER bushel, sacks extra. A. Currie, Dellale, Sask. 10-3

RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED AND BAGGED, \$1.40 bushel. A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask. 8-5

KUBANKA WHEAT, McFAYDEN'S STOCK, \$1.25. G. Eby, Phipps, Sask. 9-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS, \$1.50 BUSHEL, sacked, sealed. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 10-5

KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 10-3

Oats

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WISCONSIN PEDIGREE oats, originated by Wisconsin Experimental Farm, yield at Dauphin 120 bushels per acre. Write for price. Fred Forsberg & Sons, Dauphin, Man. Testimonial—"We had ten acres of your Wisconsin oats and got 845 bushels. We are well pleased, even at \$5.00 per bushel." L. A. Walsh, 10-3

SELLING—SMALL CAR BANNER OATS, 42 pounds per bushel, mill run, 45 cents. Also choice Golden Millet seed, cleaned, no noxious weeds, \$3.85 per 100 bags included. Wm J. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 9-3

CHOICE AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GROWN from registered seed, \$1.00 bushel, sacked; also Banner oats, car lots, 60 cents; small lots, 75 cents. Shipped on approval. W. F. M. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 9-5

SELLING—CLEANED SEED OATS, FRENCH Lysol variety, the short thick kind you are looking for, 70 cents, sacked. E. Weldon, Butler, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN Victory oats, good germination, 50 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Macoun. M. A. Reynolds, Macoun, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—VICTORY OATS, GROWN ON breaking from registered seed, germination 97% government test, cleaned, 85 cents bushel, bags included. Bertram Gehl, Jansen, Sask. 11-3

OATS WANTED, IN CAR LOTS, BY MEMBERS of U.F.A. Local 806, Duchess, Alta. Quote price. Write Louis Lendrum, Secretary, Box 75, Duchess, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—TWO CARS REGENERATED BAN- ner oats, free from wild oats, wheat and barley, germination 98%, 50 cents, f.o.b. Wm. Cooper, Waldron, Sask. 10-3

SIXTY-DAY OATS, FEBRUARY ORDERS, 60 cents bushel, sacked. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 8-5

SELLING—2 C.W. FEED OATS, BALED HAY, lowest price. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 3-11

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS RECLEANED IM- proved Banner oats, 55 cents bushel. R. A. Robertson, Aylebury, Sask. 9-4

VICTORY OATS, RECLEANED, SACKED, ready for drill, 85 cents bushel. Frank Mead, Ogema, Sask. 4-4

WANTED—CAR VICTORY SEED OATS cleaned and free from barley. Seed samples and prices. P. C. Northcott, secretary, Rufford Co-operative Ltd., Rapid City, Man. 10-3

SELLING—SEED OATS, CAR LOAD AMER- ican Banner, 80 cents bushel. J. S. Paterson, Quill Lake, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—7,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Indus, Alta. L. C. Hlitt, Dalemend, Alta. 10-2

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS AMERICAN BAN- ner oats, 45 cents per bushel. Sample free. Ben Anderson, Hiltcheek, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE LEADER OATS, CLEANED and sacked, 75 cents bushel. James B. Clark, Nalaberry, Sask. 10-2

BANNER SEED OATS, YIELDED 60 BUSHELS off new land, 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Emerson. Seed sacks. M. B. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 10-4

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, 60 CENTS; SHEAF oats, four cents in stack. W. Goodspeed, Rutland, Sask. 10-2

LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, HEAVY YIELDER, small quantity sows acre, choice, \$1.10, bagged. R. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED VICTORY OATS, Frank Ball, R.R. No. 2, Strathcona, Alta. 11-3

WANTED—CAR NO. 2 FEED OATS, ROY Phillips, Fannystelle, Man. 10-3

WANTED—CAR SEED OATS, SEND SAMPLE, price. E. A. Pugh, Dorothy, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—SEED BANNER OATS, WRITE for sample, price. Fred Lovatt, Hayfield, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—SMALL CAR BANNER SEED oats, 50 cents, f.o.b. Spy Hill, Sask. Chas. Dodd, 10-3

CAR LEADER OATS, RECLEANED, 85 CENTS bushel. Mat Towey, Macoun, Sask. 10-3

LEADER OATS, 55 CENTS BUSHEL, P. Ashbert, Torquay, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—CAR CLEAN SEED OATS, 50 CENTS bushel. Frank Oliver Imperial, Sask. 9-3

J. S. PALMER, ARTLAND, SASK., IS OFFER- ing 2 C.W. oats for seed at lowest prices. 10-3

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PREMOST FLAX—SEED GUARANTEED PURE, clean, \$3.00, f.o.b. Tugaskie, Sask. T. W. Russell, Tugaskie, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, CLEAN, GOOD germination, extra fine sample, \$2.75 per bushel. A. Pickford, Moore Park, Man. 10-2

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HULLLESS BARLEY, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL OF 60 pounds; bags free two-bushel lots. Robinson & Sons, Stroughton, Sask. 10-6

BARK BARLEY, CLEANED, 80 CENTS PER bushel; sacks 20 cents. Ed. Hood, Hinton, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, CLEANED AND sacked, 75 cents bushel. Jno. Buckle, Romer, Man. 9-6

SELLING—BLACK HULLLESS BARLEY, 60 pounds to the bushel, \$1.25, sacked, f.o.b. North Portal. G. A. Dumbur, North Portal, Sask. 8-4

BARK BARLEY, 85 CENTS PER BUSHEL, cleaned and sacked. Halldorson Bros., Elfron, Sask. 7-6

CHOICE QUALITY BARK BARLEY, RE- cleaned, 85 cents, bagged. B. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 9-6

BARK BARLEY—75 CENTS PER BUSHEL, re-cleaned, sacks extra. R. J. Lewis, Vandura, Sask. 10-3

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SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, cleaned, 10c lb., (scarified) 12c. Siberian millet seed, \$4.00 100. Liberty hullless oats, \$1.50 bushel, bags included. C. Bonstelle, Duval, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, grown on clean land, not infested with trench or other weeds, cleaned and scarified, ten cents pound, sacks free. John McKay, Govan, Sask. 10-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Stintala, Sask., bags included. W. G. Hill & Son. 10-3

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN from Harris McFayden's nitro-cultured seed on fallow, hulled, cleaned, scarified, sacked, ten cents per pound. E. R. Clark, Stintala, Sask. 8-6

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CUSTOM TANNERS OF HARNESS, RAW-HIDE, LACE LEATHER AND ROBES. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS.

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY

EDMONTON
CUSTOM TANNERS OF LEATHER AND ROBES. WRITE FOR LITERATURE.

RAW HIDES AT SMALL OUTLAY, BECOME valuable robes, or indestructible harness or lace leather. If sent to Wm. Bourke & Company, Brandon. 48-26

FURS—I MUST HAVE AT ONCE, WOLF, weasel, badger, rats. Will pay express or mail charges. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 11-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WATER PAINT, COSTS ONE-THIRD OF other paint. Finest of any for inside, lasts for years. Can be washed. Also good for outside. McCollum Lbr. & Supply Co., Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 11-2

WANTED—SMALL CAR GREEN CUT seasoned tamarac poles, 14 feet long, three to six inches diameter at top. D. McEachern, Unity, Sask. 11-2

LOWEST PRICES—WHOLESALE ON SUGAR, cement, salt, lumber, fence posts. McCollum Lbr. & Supply Co., Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 11-2

DRY POPLAR CORDWOOD BY CAR LOAD, f.o.b. Spalding, \$3.50 a cord. \$25 cash with order, balance on delivery of wood. J. W. Hutchison, Spalding, Sask. 11-2

CORDWOOD—POPLAR CORDWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 11-2

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS, DELIVERED your station. W. Hall, Regina, B.C. 7-3

CITY PROPERTY

TO EXCHANGE—REVENUE-BEARING SASKA- toon block, for land, grazing lease, cattle and sheep, or merchandise. W. M. Roberts, Zealandia, Sask. 10-2

HAY AND FEED

SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, \$8.00 TON. RED Top, Upland, Timothy, prices on request. B. I. Sigvaldson, Arborg, Man. 5-6

CHOICE UPLAND HAY, \$15 TON, F.O.B. cars, any quantity. Can supply feed and seed oats. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 8-5

TAXIDERMISTRY

DEER HEADS, BIRDS, RUGS, MOUNTED Jack Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 10-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

"THE MARKET TREND"—A SEMI-MONTHLY paper on business economics. Forecasts basic commodity markets, including grain, livestock, etc. Sample copy free. 349 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. 9-2

KING BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRU- ments—Our specialty, saxophones and melody cornets. Write for catalog and prices. Wray's Music Store, Winnipeg. 9-5

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Catalogue and price list furnished on request. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 151 Avenue A North, Saskatoon. 10-2

CHILDREN'S COTTON HATS, 50 CENTS, h. prepaid. Mrs. Mary Nickason, Wiseton, Sask. 2-10

BLUE AMBEROL RECORDS EXCHANGED, ten cents each. Free list, Scott's Record Exchange, 445 Main St. Winnipeg. 10-3

SELLING—SIMPLEX AUTO KNITTER, NEW, \$40, or trade 60-day seed oats. Box 403, Dauphin, Man. 10-3

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.00; Quenel, \$3.50. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 10-7

HAIR GOODS

SWITCHES MADE FROM YOUR OWN COMB- ings. Prices reasonable. Full line of hair goods carried. Call or write. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 10-3

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET- able powder, soluble in water; Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Receipt sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 10-13

PRODUCE

CREAM WANTED—HIGHEST MARKET prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for sweet and sour cream. Correct weights and tests, prompt payment guaranteed. Address Dept. Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. 8-5

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

LAST CALL! GREATEST HONEY BARGAIN of the season. Very choicest White Clover Honey, five and ten pound pails, 60 pounds to the crate. Remaining 50 crates to clear, \$7.60 crate. First come, first served. No orders booked. Prices f.o.b. Brucefield. Order at once and avoid disappointment. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 11-1

McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED NO. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$8.00 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, \$6.00 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 10-2

LAST CALL FOR BEES—MAY DELIVERY. In new ten-frame Langstroth hives, strong colonies, free from disease. Price \$20. Get in your order and save disappointment. I guarantee satisfaction. 25% cash, balance before shipment; 5% discount for

Will Have Feeder Show

Announcement has been made that Winnipeg is to have a stocker and feeder show some time in September. It is presumed this show will be patterned somewhat after the ones held at Omaha, Neb., South St. Paul, and elsewhere, to which growers of cattle will ship unfinished stock in car-load lots and from which buyers will purchase. Judging will be done by competent authorities and valuable prizes paid. The Winnipeg Livestock Exchange is the prime mover in the proposed venture. The exchange has obtained promises of \$3,500 from among its own members; \$10,000 is the total amount aimed at. In making the announcement R. J. Speers, who will manage the show, stated that he had made an extensive trip throughout Western Canada and had received promises of support, financial and otherwise, from the cattle breed associations. Other sources of financial support were not numerous, but it was hoped that railroads, banks and the provincial government would all lend their assistance. The various fair board managements in Western Canada had all approved of the new idea as being one logical way of linking up the work now done by these associations in promoting pure-bred stock with actual market requirements.

A Flourishing Co-operative

The annual report of the Crossfield District Co-operative Association U.F.A. Limited for 1922 shows the association to be making commendable headway. It was first started as a central board in 1912 to look after the co-operative purchases of the surrounding locals. In 1915 it was decided to form a co-operative association, and in July of that year it was registered under the Co-operative Associations Act of the Province of Alberta. In December, 1919, the paid-up capital was \$2,550. The paid-up capital today is \$13,796, and it is reported that about 60 per cent. of the farmers in the district are shareholders.

Previous to 1921 the association paid dividends only to shareholders, but in June, 1921, the business was put on a strictly co-operative basis, so that the purchaser would receive a patronage dividend on purchases as well as the shareholder a dividend on paid-up capital. The annual meeting for 1922 decided to pay a five per cent. dividend on capital and a two per cent. stock dividend on purchases. The distribution of the stock dividend automatically made the purchasers shareholders.

The extent to which the business has grown is shown in the following figures: In the grocery, flour and feed department, which includes salt and fruit, the association had a turnover of about \$37,000. In the hardware and harness department, the turnover was about \$13,000. In the coal department 28 cars of coal were handled, and eight cars of lumber and six of fence posts passed through the association. In the livestock shipping department there were shipped 3,054 head of hogs, 464 head of cattle and one car of sheep. In the produce line over 9,000 dozen eggs and 1,000 pounds of butter were shipped, in addition to what was retailed locally, and 1,760 cans of cream. The value of the livestock shipments amounted to \$82,000. After the close of the financial year the association shipped out a car of turkeys, consisting of 1,240 birds, receiving a net price of 28 cents a pound. Several cars of hay, grain and green feed were also shipped during the year, but owing to the short crops every effort was made to find a local market for this class of produce.

In his annual report, the secretary and manager of the association, Robert M. McCool, explains the success of the association in the service, satisfaction and profit given to customers. The total operating expenses of the store were 7.99 per cent. of the turnover, and the total profits on sales were 12.01 per cent., leaving a net profit of 4.02 per cent.

Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

slightest foundation in fact for the insidious suggestion contained in the portion of the article that I have just read."

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen said that Mr. Shaw's statement with regard to the amendment was true. He had no knowledge of the amendment moved by Mr. Shaw either directly or indirectly before it was made.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 9, 1923.

WHEAT—Export business exceptionally light again this week with sales from the country the same way, so that markets have been dull with little change in values. American centres have held firm with some advance in Chicago May. Great Britain reported still buying in Argentina to fill requirements. Cash demand continues dull with spreads at carrying charges and ample supplies of wheat here and in the East. Trade believes that as soon as Argentine, Australian and Indian pressure off Liverpool market, export business on large scale will develop here. Receipts in country, however, getting heavier and without steady demand, from now on market is liable to be under pressure from this source.

OATS and BARLEY—Markets dull and very little change in values. A little domestic business being done in oats but receipts are increasing and a broader demand would seem necessary before any improvement in prices can be looked for.

FLAX—Market has held firm, prices showing a gain of several cents per bushel for the week. Offerings continue very light and good premiums being paid by both Canadian and American crushers.

RYE—Market has been getting a little more support during last few days and prices have recovered ground lost early in the week. This grain looks cheap compared with wheat and any improvement in demand should do considerably better.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Mar. 5 to Mar. 10 inclusive	5	6	7	8	9	10	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
May 113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	113	113 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	130 1/2	
July 114 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	130 1/2	
Oats—									
May 48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	
July 48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	
Barley—									
May 57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	66 1/2	
July 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	94 1/2	
Flax—									
May 234 1/2	234 1/2	236 1/2	238 1/2	237 1/2	237 1/2	237 1/2	230 1/2	238 1/2	
July 229 1/2	228 1/2	230 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/2	225 1/2	237 1/2	
Rye—									
Dec. 80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	106 1/2	
July 80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	78 1/2		

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.29 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.18 1/2 to \$1.27 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.24 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.22 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.26 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.18 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.16 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2. No. 1 amber durum, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2; No. 1 durum, 99 1/2c to \$1.01 1/2; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.07 1/2; No. 2 durum, 97 1/2c to \$1.00 1/2. Corn No. 2 yellow, 66c to 66 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 65c to 65 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 65c to 65 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 64c to 64 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white, 41c to 42 1/2c; No. 3 white, 40c to 41 1/2c; No. 4 white, 37 1/2c to 39 1/2c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.99 to \$3.00.

WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,922; hogs, 4,965; sheep, 916. Last week: Cattle, 3,432; hogs, 5,476; sheep, 905.

Owing to Brandon fair week, the run of cattle has been a shade lighter than the previous week and trade in general just a little slow and draggy. Top butcher steers are bringing from 5c to 5 1/2c, with a few odd head reaching 6c to 6 1/2c, the great bulk, however, are selling between 5c and 5 1/2c. Feeder steers continue to be active

WHEAT PRICES

Mar 5 to Mar 10, inclusive.						
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Mar. 5	110 1/2	108 1/2	106	100 1/2	94	87
6	110	108	105 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	86 1/2
7	110	108	105 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	86 1/2
8	110 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	100	93 1/2	86 1/2
9	110 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	94	87
10	110 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	93 1/2	86 1/2
Week Ago	109 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	86 1/2
Year Ago	139 1/2	135 1/2	128 1/2	117 1/2	106 1/2	99 1/2

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur March 5 to March 10, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE	2 CW
Mar. 5	77 1/2	48	43	43	42	40 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	235 1/2	231 1/2	209 1/2	77 1/2	
6	76 1/2	47 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	53 1/2	49 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	236 1/2	231 1/2	209 1/2	77 1/2	
7	76 1/2	48	43 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	53 1/2	49 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	240 1/2	234 1/2	211 1/2	77 1/2	
8	77 1/2	48 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	242 1/2	236 1/2	213 1/2	78 1/2	
9	77 1/2	48 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	239 1/2	235 1/2	217 1/2	78 1/2	
10	77 1/2	48 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	239 1/2	235 1/2	217 1/2	78 1/2	
Week Ago	76 1/2	48 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	231 1/2	226 1/2	205 1/2	76 1/2	
Year Ago	94 1/2	49 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	65 1/2	62 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	237 1/2	232 1/2	208 1/2	105 1/2	



Cutting up summer kindling

A little of this when the sun begins to caress your back through a woolen shirt, will save a lot of labor later on. Photo from Mrs. J. F. Sellars, Carlyle, Sask.

reduced. American 64s to 76s. Irish 106s to 118s. Danish 96s to 105s. Market quiet all around. Danish killings 45,450 head.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated livestock receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle, 1,200; calves, 1,200; hogs, 12,000; sheep, 1,700; cars, 200.

Cattle—Reef steers, \$5.75 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$6.75 to \$7.75. Butcher cows and heifer, \$3.75 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Butcher bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Veal calves, \$4.00 to \$8.75; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$8.00. Stock-feeding steers, \$4.00 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$5.75 to \$7.00.

Hogs \$6.50 to \$7.90; bulk of sales, \$7.75 to \$7.85.

Sheep—Sheep and lambs, \$10 to \$14.50; bulk of sales, \$14.40 to \$14.50; ewes, \$3.00 to \$8.00; wethers, \$6.00 to \$9.50; bucks, \$4.00 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$9.00 to \$12.75.

CALGARY

Receipts of livestock at the yards today consisted of 178 cattle, four calves, 635 hogs and 100 sheep. Friday's market was fairly active, chiefly on stockers and feeders that were bought at steady prices to be finished on near-by feeding lots. A few good conditioned butcher steers were sold; choice ranging from \$5.50 to \$5.75 and good at \$3.35 to \$3.50. Good cows \$3.00 to \$3.85 and common \$2.50. Good bulls \$2.25; common \$1.40; common to medium calves sold from \$2.75 to \$3.75; good stockers and feeders \$3.00 to \$4.60; common \$2.75. Good stocker heifers \$2.00 to \$2.75. Good lambs, \$11 to \$11.25. Thick smooth hogs, \$8.75 and select bacon \$9.62 off car weights.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market continues steady with dealers quoting country shippers 35c to 39c delivered. Extras are jobbing 44c to 45c; firsts 43c; pullets 41c to 42c. A few storage seconds are still on the market at 28c. 14 inspections were reported last week. Poultry: Market quiet, dealers not quoting; two cars of dressed poultry were exported to Great Britain last week.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW —Eggs: Receipts of local fresh are still extremely light, and even in the North Battleford section a falling off is reported. The demand for fresh is being met by imported British Columbia firsts which are jobbing at 50c. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 50c and these eggs are retailing at 60c. Poultry: More fresh reported arriving although in some sections a considerable quantity is reported to be still on the market. For this dealers are offering 14c alive.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is firm with local fresh very scarce due to bad condition of the roads. On a graded basis dealers are quoting extras 40c; firsts 35c delivered. Extras are jobbing 50c; firsts 45c. Some British Columbia fresh are arriving by express. Poultry: No business reported.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market remains unchanged. While receipts are a little heavier they are not nearly sufficient yet to meet consumptive demand. Dealers are offering 35 for candled fresh and 30c for pullets. Storage stocks are reported low. Poultry: No stock arriving, demand being met from storage stocks.

Effect of Silage on Milk

The flavor and odor of milk may be controlled to a great extent through the feeding of the herd and the care of the product. These problems are discussed in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1097, The Effect of Silage on the Flavor and Odor of Milk, by James A. Gamble and Ernest Kelly.

The flavor and odor of silage, according to the results of the investigation, are largely imparted to milk through the body of the cow, and silage that has been fed one hour before milking is so quickly absorbed that its taint is discernible in the milk. It should be fed immediately after milking if the dairyman wishes to avoid imparting an odor to the milk. Legume silage must be fed in smaller amounts, as it affects the milk more than corn silage.

The bad odors imparted by silage may be greatly diminished by prompt and careful aeration of the warm milk. Some milk is improved in flavor by the feeding of silage. The results show that silage odors in the barn air, have little effect on the flavor and odor of the milk, but the department advises that good ventilation should not be lost sight of.

Cream from silage-tainted milk retains the flavors and odors more tenaciously than the milk itself. Condensed milk made from it has a less perceptible silage flavor than the milk from which it was made.



When She Grows Up

She will be beautiful, of course, in the rosy future pictured by a mother's dreams. But—this future beauty will not be left to chance, for modern mothers know how to make their dreams come true.

Her first concern will be care of the little daughter's complexion, to protect its smooth, fresh, childish texture from injury through careless treatment. Proper cleansing is the secret, and use of the proper cleanser. The skin must not be robbed of its own natural, beautifying oil, yet it must be kept thoroughly clean.

Only soap and water used daily will keep the skin properly clean, so the problem lies in the choice of soap. You want the mildest, most soothing and lotion-like soap which can be made. Such soap is yours in Palmolive.

Soap and Cosmetic Combined

Palmolive is the modern development of an ancient beauty secret, discovered by the Egyptians 3,000 years ago. They learned that palm and olive oils were wonderful beautifiers. Crudely blended, they were used as cleansers as well as to keep the skin smooth and soft.

These rare oils, scientifically blended in Palmolive, produce far more than mere soap. It permits thorough, beautifying cleansing without danger of drying the skin. It soothes, refreshes and stimulates, resulting in becoming natural bloom and glow.

Such cleansing, every day, results in a clear, healthy skin, and is the basis of complexion beauty.

Clogging the Greatest Danger

Fear of thorough cleansing, or indifference to its importance, is the original cause of skin trouble. The daily accumulation of dirt, excess oil and perspiration combine with cold cream and powder to clog the tiny pores. Disfiguring coarseness from their enlargement is the first result.

The accumulated dirt produces blackheads, with the danger of infection, which causes blotches. Such a complexion is fatal to personal charm.

What to do

Once every day, preferably at bed-time, wash your face thoroughly with Palmolive Soap. Work up a lather with your two hands and massage it thoroughly into the skin. Then rinse thoroughly. Use a fine, soft towel for drying.

If your skin is very dry, apply a little cold cream and wipe off what isn't quickly absorbed. If your skin is normally oily you won't need it.

All can afford it

The world-wide popularity which keeps the Palmolive factories busy day and night enables us to maintain the 10-cent price. Thousands can afford the benefit and luxury of this finest and mildest soap.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Also makers of Palmolive Shaving Cream and Palmolive Shampoo

Palm and Olive oils—nothing else—give nature's green color to Palmolive Soap



10c
Volume and efficiency enable us to produce 25c quality for only 10c

